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WHITE MEN AT A DISCOUNT AS AMERICANS. The Paris correspondent of the New York *Times* writes that the prevalent belief in France is that Americans are black.

"A native-born citizen of the United States is generally—not always, I am sorry to say—too dignified, too much of a gentleman, to go crying through the streets, the restaurants, and the kitchens, that he is an American; while, on the contrary, there is in Paris a large number of American negroes, and a still larger number of very dark persons, of mixed Indian blood, from the West Indies and South America, who proclaim everywhere that they are Americans, and thus overshadow and crowd out the small number of pale-skinned Yankees, who attempt to pass themselves off as the Simon pures.—These South American Spaniards, who, so far as I know them, are very gentlemanly men, are generally very dark, and outnumber, at this time, the North Americans two to one. They call themselves Americans, as they are, in fact since they come from the American Continent, and thus it is that those of us who have the misfortune to bear a Northern skin on our bodies pass for English, or German; we are a false article."

SMALL-POX AND VACCINATION.—Hall's *Journal of Health* has the following:

"From extended and close observation the following general deductions seem to be warranted:

"1. Infantile vaccination is an almost perfect safeguard until the fourteenth year. 2. At the beginning of fourteen the system gradually loses its capability of resistance, until about twenty-one, when many persons become almost as liable to small-pox as it they had not been vaccinated. 3. This liability remains in full force until about forty-two, when the susceptibility begins to decline, and continues for seven years to grow less and less, becoming extinct at about fifty, the period of life when the general revolution of the body begins to take place, during which the system yields to decay, or takes a new lease of life for two or three terms of seven years each. 4. The grand practical use to be made of these sentiments is: Let every youth be re-vaccinated on entering fourteen; let several attempts be made so as to be certain of safety. As the malady is more likely to prevail in cities during the winter, special attention is invited to the subject at this time."

CHOLERA.—This fell disease has once more made its appearance in England; and there can be no doubt, if it be true to its antecedents, that it will visit the shores of America during the course of the approaching summer. Should it do so, it will again find us unprepared, and the usual mortality and panic will be the result. Six months previous to the outbreak of 1854, we warned the authorities of its approach, and urgently advised the adoption of measures calculated to arrest its progress and disarm it, in a measure, of its power. Our warnings, however, were unheeded, and a mourning community were insulted by the solemn mockery enacted by short-sighted and incapable officials, in the great activity displayed to check the progress of an epidemic which had gathered its victims, expended its power, and was already rapidly on the decline.—*Montreal Medical Chronicle.*

SUICIDE OF EX-PRESIDENT JONES OF TEXAS.—*New Orleans, Jan.* 12.—By an arrival from Galveston, intelligence has been received that Dr. Anson Jones, Ex-President of Texas, committed suicide at Houston, on the 8th inst., by blowing out his brains. The cause of the act is not stated. Dr. Jones had been a prominent citizen of Texas since a period anterior to the revolution which resulted in the independence of that State. After holding various offices of a responsible character, he was chosen President. He was afterwards an ardent advocate of the annexation of Texas to the United States. Since Texas became one of the States of the Union, Dr. Jones has acted as a leader of the Democratic party, second in influence only to Houston and Rusk. He was recently a candidate for the United States Senate, but yielded place to General P. Pinckney Henderson.

TAX ON MONEY LOANED.—Under the new code of revenue laws of the State of Mississippi, the tax on loaned money is twenty cents on every one hundred dollars, or two dollars on the thousand.

THE BEAUTY OF A BLUSH.—Goethe was in company with a mother and daughter, when the latter being reproved for some fault, blushed and burst into tears. She said: "How beautiful your reproach has made your daughter! The crimson hue and those silvery tears became her better than any ornament of gold and pearls. They may be hung on the neck of a wanton, but these are never seen disconnected with moral purity. A full-grown rose, besprinkled with the purest dew, is not so beautiful as this child blushing beneath her mother's displeasure, and shedding tears of sorrow. A blush is the sign which nature hangs out to show where chastity and honor dwell."

☞Some genius has conceived the brilliant idea to press all the lawyers into military service, in case of war—because their charges are so great that no one could withstand them.

Select Poetry.

[From the Atlantic Monthly.]

THE OLD MAN'S DREAM.

O for one hour of youthful joy!
Give back my twentieth spring!
I'd rather laugh, a bright-haired boy,
Than reign a gray-beard king!

Off with the wrinkled spoils of age!
Away with learning's crown!
Tear out life's wisdom-written page,
And dash its trophies down!

One moment let my life-blood stream
From boyhood's fount of flame!
Give me one giddy reeling dream
Of life all love and fame!

—My listening angel heard the prayer,
And calmly smiling said,
"If I but touched thy silvered hair
Thy hasty wish had sped."

"But is there nothing in thy track
To bid the fondly stay,
While the swift seasons hurry back
To find the wished-for day?"

—Ah truest soul of woman-kind!
Without thee, what were life?
One bliss I cannot leave behind:
I'll take—my—precious—wife!

—The angel took a sapphire pen
And wrote in rainbow dew,
"The man would be a boy again,
And be a husband too!"

—"And is there nothing yet unsaid
Before the change appears?
Remember, all their gifts have fled
With those dissolving years!"

Why, yes; for memory would recall
My fond paternal joys;
I could not bear to leave them all:
I'll take—my—girl—and boys!

The smiling angel dropped his pen,—
"Why this will never do;
The man would be a boy again,
And be a father too!"

And so I laughed,—my laughter woke
The household with its noise,—
And wrote my dream, when morning broke
To please the gray haired boys.

AN INCIDENT OF THE REVOLUTION.

A circumstance occurred during the gloomy winter of 1776-7, which has not found its way into histories, but which we copy from a late number of the *Democratic Review*. It was one among the many during the Revolution, which appeared to be providential allotments in our favor. The writer received the account of it from a son of Richard H. Lee, and from Francis Lightfoot Lee, who were members of Congress, and were in Philadelphia at the time.—These gentlemen were accustomed to mention it as a providential interference in behalf of their country.

"When General Washington was retreating through the Jerseys in the winter of 1776-7 and had crossed the Delaware, his lead and bullets had nearly failed, and he would be unable, without a considerable supply, to make the brilliant and successful movements which recovered New Jersey, and re-inspired the country with new hope and confidence in their Commander-in-chief. In this darkest hour of the war, Congress had made every effort to supply the so-much-needed articles. All the lead that could be found in public and private places had been obtained. Lead pipes had been melted and the plates torn from the roofs of houses: but still a small quantity only could be obtained. Just then in the darkest moment of despondency, Robert Morris, who has been called the "financier" of the Revolution and whose extensive credit and mercantile transactions in Europe, and whose unflinching devotion to his country, has laid that country under never-ceasing obligations, received a letter from one of his ships which had escaped British cruisers, informing him that the vessel was within the capes, and would reach Philadelphia at such a time, and was *ballasted with lead*, and amounting to a very large quantity. This letter the patriotic Morris—for such we delight to call him—received late in the day, and after Congress had adjourned. He joyously informed the members he could see before morning. Early the next morning, Morris and many members repaired to the wharf anxiously looking out for the expected vessel. For some time she did not appear. The members repaired to the hall with saddened countenances, and on the assembling of the House, the letter of Morris was read and the looked-for supply was eagerly expected. Morris was too anxious to remain in his seat in the House; he returned to the wharf, straining his eye down the river. At length the goodly vessel heaves in sight, and her owner recognizes the stars and stripes. The news spreads rapidly through the city and reaches Congress, a scene of joyful emotion instantly succeeds, and the hearts of these glorious, beloved men sent up to Heaven their grateful thanksgiving for the relief about to be received in the hour of despair.

The ship arrived *ballasted with lead*, which the Captain of his own apparent will, (but as our fathers rationally piously believed, by the leadings of a good Providence,) had for the *first time* resolved to use for that purpose. By God's overruling providence, the vessel escaped the perils of storm and capture: arrives at the exigent moment; a large supply of lead is immediately obtained; our great Commander recrossed the Delaware and saves our country.—*Laus Deo.*"

☞A jockey at the Maze races, England, asked a Yankee if they had any swift horses in America. "Swift?" said Jonathan, "I've seen a horse in Baltimore beat his own shadow a quarter of a mile the first heat."

A VISIT TO VALLEY FORGE.

About sixteen miles up the Schuylkill from Philadelphia, a small stream leaves the rich and beautiful valley of Chester, and winds its way through a deep ravine between two mountains and empties its clear waters into the river.—The mountains are filled with iron-ore, and as the stream affords water power, the old inhabitants of the colonies erected at its mouth a mill and around them a few houses, and the place was known as the "Vally Forge."

It was after the disastrous results of the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, in which the Americans lost 2000 soldiers, whom in their already reduced state they could to poorly spare, that Washington was forced to give up Philadelphia to the enemy, and lead his drooping and discouraged army to this secluded spot, which the sufferings of that little band, while it lay and shivered there during the memorable winter of '76, has made immortal.

We approached the old encampment by a road leading down a narrow defile which forms the bed of the stream, and ascended to the summit where the army lay, by a rugged pathway which is still to be traced among the rocks, and were shown by our guide as we passed the different spots, where the cannon had been planted to guard the entrance. When we reached the summit we found it partially covered with trees and underwood, yet eighty years had not been able to destroy the efforts that feeble band had put forth for self-protection. There was still to be seen a ditch and embankment, which is at present about three feet high, extending more than two miles around the top of the mountain.

At the more open and unprotected points are still to be seen five different forts of different forms, more or less perfect. They were probably built principally of logs, but they have long since decayed, and their forms at present are to be traced only by piles of dirt which had been thrown up to strengthen them. The most perfect one at present is still about ten feet high, and probably one hundred feet square, with a dividing ridge running diagonally from one corner to the other, forming two apartments of equal size, but with one narrow entrance. It all remains quite perfect and the walls or banks are covered with trees. The tents of the soldiers were made of pooles, which seem to have been twelve or fifteen feet long, built in the form of a pen, with dirt thrown up on the outside to keep out the storm. Their remains are still to be seen, situated in little groups over the enclosure. While down near the Old Forge we were shown a stone house, about 20 by 30 feet, which served as head quarters, in which Washington lived surrounded by his staff during the winter.

We entered the venerable building with feelings of the deepest emotion, and examined the room which served the illustrious chief as bedroom and audience chamber. It is very plain, and the furniture much as he left it. A small rough box in a deep window sill, was pointed out as having contained his papers and writing material. The house is occupied by a family who take pleasure in showing to visitors the different items of interest. The old cedar shingled roof which protected the "Father of his country" eighty years ago, had still sheltered the old head quarters until a year or two ago, when it was removed, and its place occupied by tin.

The graves of the soldiers are still to be seen in distant clusters over the ground, but are most numerous in the northeast division, where the regiments from the South were quartered, death having rioted most fearfully among them, they being less able to endure the severities of a Northern winter.

It was during their encampment here that the tracks of the soldiers could be traced by their blood, as they gathered wood to warm their miserable huts.

And it is here that Washington is said to have shed tears like a father, while beholding their sufferings, while they gathered around him and plead for bread and clothing, and he had not the means to furnish them. Yet although every thing seemed so discouraging, it was near here that the "Friend" went home surprised, and exclaiming, "the Americans will conquer yet! the Americans will conquer yet, for I heard a whisper in the woods, and I looked and saw their chief upon his knees, and he was asking God to help them."

It may be great to lead a powerful army on to victory, but surely it was greater to preserve the shattered remnants of a discouraged band together, when the enemy was trampling over them, when their Congress could do nothing for them, when starving families at home were weeping for their return, and when their seemed no prospect before them but miserable defeat.

Numerous graves have recently been opened, and the bodies of many of the officers have been removed by their friends to other burying-grounds in their native States. But the poor and obscure soldiers who still remain, have monuments more beautiful than art can form erected over them, for nature has planted hundreds of cedars as a silent tribute to their memory, which have been watered by the pure and generous tears of night, and they are now forming living wreaths of evergreens over their graves.

☞A man who can have his corns mashed without grumbling, is undoubtedly possessed of a tolerably good disposition. One man being once at a political meeting, said, in a pleasant manner to a big burly fellow who was standing upon his toe, "My dear sir, are you not a miller?" "No sir; why do you ask?" "Why, sir, the fact is, I thought you were a miller, and a very honest one, too, because you have been grinding my corn this half hour without taking toll."

☞How much more difficult is it to get a woman out on a wet Sunday than a week day! Can the shut shops have any thing to do with this?

[*From Morris and Willis' Home Journal.*]

JOHN ANDERSON, MY JO.

This exquisite ballad, constructed by Robert Burns, out of a different and somewhat exceptionable lyric, has always left something to be wished for and regretted: it is not complete.—But who would venture to *add* to a song of Burns? As Burns left it, it runs thus:

John Anderson, my jo, John,
When we were first acquent,
Your locks were like the raven,
Your bonnie brow was brent;
But now your brow is bald, John,
Your locks are like the snow:
But blessings on your frosty pow,
John Anderson, my jo.

John Anderson, my jo, John,
We clamb the hill thegither;
And mony a canty day, John,
We've had wi' ane anither;
Now we maun totter down John,
But hand in hand we'll go,
And sleep thegither at the foot,
John Anderson, my jo.

Fine as this is, it does not quite satisfy a contemplative mind; when one has gone *so far*, he looks and longs fore something more—something *beyond the foot of the hill*. Many a reader of Burns must have felt this; and it is quite probable that many have attempted to supply the deficiency; but we know of only *one success* in so hazardous an experiment. This is the added verse:

John Anderson, my jo, John,
When we have slept thegither,
The sleep that a' maun sleep, John,
We'll wake wi' ane anither;
And in that better warld, John,
Nae sorrow shall we know;
Nor fear we e'er shall part again,
John Anderson, my jo.

Simple, touching, true—nothing wanting, and nothing to spare; precisely harmonizing with the original stanzas, and improving them by the fact of completing them. This poetical achievement is attributed to Mr Charles Gould, a gentleman of our town whose life has been chiefly devoted to the successful combination of *figures*—but not figures of rhetoric. The verse was written some years ago, but it has not hitherto found its way into print; yet it well deserves to be incorporated with the original song in any future edition of Burns' Poems, and we hope some publisher will act on this suggestion.

THE WAY TO EMINENCE.

"That which other folks can do,
Why, with patience, may not you?"

Long ago a little boy was entered at Harrow School. He was put into a class beyond his years, and where all the scholars had the advantage of previous instruction, denied to him. His master chid him for his dullness, and all his efforts then could not raise him from the lowest place on the form. But nothing daunted, he procured the grammars and other elementary books which his class-fellows had gone through in previous terms. He devoted the hours of play, and not a few of the hours of sleep, to the mastering of these; till, in a few weeks, he gradually began to rise, and it was not long till he shot far ahead of all his companions, and became not only leader of the division, but the pride of Harrow. You may see the statue of that boy, whose career began with this fit of energetic application, in St. Paul's cathedral; for he lived to be the greatest oriental scholar of modern Europe—it was Sir William Jones.

When young scholars see the lofty pinnacle of attainment on which that name is now reposing, they feel as if it had been erected there rather than had travelled thither. No such thing. The most illustrious in the annals of philosophy once knew no more than the most illiterate now do. And how did he arrive at his peerless dignity? By dint of diligence; by downright pains taking.

A ROYAL LADY.

Our lady readers will be interested in the following description of the English Princess Royal, Victoria's eldest daughter, from the pen of a correspondent of an Aberdeen journal:

"With the remembrance, as if it had been yesterday, of the boom of the guns which announced her birth, I was scarcely prepared to find her a full grown woman, taller by a couple of inches than her mother, and carrying herself with the ease and grace of womanhood. It is no stretch of loyalty or courtesy to call the Princess Royal pretty. She is perfectly lovely. The regularity of her features is perfect. Her eyes are large and full of intelligence, imparting to her face that sort of merry aspect which indicates good humor. The nose and mouth are delicately and exquisitely formed, the latter giving the effect of great sweetness. The Princess is more like her father than her mother. She is like the Queen in nothing but her nose. In all other respects she is a female image of her father. I should add, as interesting to your lady readers, that she wears her hair slightly off her forehead; not pushed back in the Eugenie fashion, but brushed latitudinally from the temples, and raised at the side above the ear in bandeaus (really the ladies must excuse me if I am talking nonsense, for I have not given that hostage to fashion which would enable me to speak *ex cathedra.*) Well, at any rate, the Princess is fair enough to be the heroine of a fairy tale, and the Prince Frederick should consider himself a lucky fellow."

☞A Boston paper, giving a puff to a new minister, says: "His prayer at the close of his sermon was the most eloquent that was ever *addressed to a Boston audience.*"

☞TEACHER—"William, can you tell me why the sun rises in the east?" Pupil, looking demure—"Don't know, sir, 'cept it be that 'least makes everything rise."

IRISH DROLLERY.

An amusing story of Daines Barrington, Recorder of Bristol, is related by one of the British press. Having to appear for the plaintiff in a case at a winter assize at Clumel, he "let into" the defendant in no measured terms.—The individual inveighed against, not being present, only heard of the invectives. After Barrington, however, had got back to Dublin, the Tipperary man lost no time in paying his compliments to the counsel. He rode all day and night, and, covered with sleet, arrived before Barrington's residence, in Harcourt street, Dublin. Throwing the bridle of his smoking horse over the railing of the area, he announced his arrival by a thundering knock at the door, which nearly shook the street. Barrington's valet answered the summons, and opening the street door, beheld the apparition of a rough-coated Tipperary fire-eater, with a large stick under his arm, and the sleet sticking to his bushy whiskers.

"Is your master up?" demanded the visitor, in a voice that gave some intimation of the object of his journey.

"No," answered the man.

"Then give him my compliments, and say Mr. Foley (he'll know the name) will be glad to see him."

The valet went up stairs and told his master, who was in bed, the purport of his visit.

"Then don't let Mr. Foley in for your life," said Barrington, "for it is not a hare and a brace of ducks he has come to present me with."

The man was leaving the bedroom, when a rough wet coat pushed by him, while a thick voice said, "by your leave," at the same moment Mr. Foley entered the bedroom.

"You know my business, sir," said he to Barrington: "I have made a journey to teach you manners, and it is not my purpose to return until I have broken every bone in your body," and at the same time he cut a figure of eight with his shillelah, before the cheval glass.

"You do not mean to say you would murder me in bed," exclaimed Daines, who had as much honor as cool courage.

"No," replied the other, "but get up as soon as you can."

"Yes," replied Daines, "that you might fell me the moment I put my body out of the blankets."

"No," replied the other, "I pledge you my word not to touch you till you are out of bed."

"You won't?"

"I won't."

"Upon your honor?"

"On my honor."

"That is enough," said Daines, turning over and making himself very comfortable, and seeming as though he meant to fall asleep, "I have the honor of an Irish gentleman, and may rest as safe as though I were under the castle guard."

The Tipperary salamander looked marvelously astonished at the pretended sleeper, but soon Daines began to snore—

"Halloa!" said Mr. Foley," aren't you going to get up?"

"No," said Daines, "I have the honor of an Irish gentleman that he will not strike me in bed, and I am sure I am not going to get up to have my bones broken; I will never get up again. In the meantime, Mr. Foley, if you should want your breakfast, ring the bell: the best in the house is at your service. The morning paper will be here presently, but be sure to air it before reading, for there is nothing from which a man so quick catches a cold, as reading a damp journal," and Daines once more affected to go asleep.

The Tipperary man had fun in him as well as ferocity, he could not resist the cunning of counsel, so laughing aloud, he exclaimed:

"Get up' Mr Barrington, for in bed or out of bed, I have not the heart to hurt so droll a man."

The result was that in less than an hour afterward, Daines and his intended murderer were sitting down to a warm breakfast, the latter only intent upon assaulting a dish of smoking chops.

MUSK.—This well known scent is imported from China, Bengal and Russia. It has a bitterish and somewhat acid taste, and in color resembles dried blood. This scent is obtained from the musk deer, and possesses a most penetrating and diffusive odor, rather agreeable when feeble, but when concentrated it is decidedly offensive; so diffusive is its power that a few grains will scent a room for years, and it never seems to fade in strength. Tonquin musk is the most esteemed. Pod musk is the natural bag containing the musk, and each one weighs about six drachms, having in each about eight scruples of pure musk. It is generally more or less adulterated, but the adulterations are easily detected under the microscope or by analysis.

GENIUS.—He is not the greatest man, who with a giant intellect, can startle the multitude as with sudden thunder. The impression left behind is not agreeable and lasting. He who would stir up the soul, must have a calm sympathizing heart. It is this which vibrates through the human heart, leaps in the warm pulses, and urges us to deeds of mercy. The man whose sympathies are with common humanity—whose heart is moved by pure benevolence, breathes thoughts that will never die.—Like the silent dews, they descend in the bosom to cheer, to bless and to save. The breath of true love is thus felt in the heart. Such a writer blends genius with humanity, and is destined to sway the multitude and urge them on to deeds of mercy and unending glory.

☞A divine informed a sailor that the Devil was chained up.

"How long is the rope?"

"Oh" was the dignified reply, "it extends over the whole world."

"Does it," rejoined Jack, "if so the lubber might as well be loose."

A HIDING PLACE OF ROBESPIERRE.

A curious discovery has lately been made, while repairing the house formerly occupied by the Jacobin Club during the great revolution, and now known as the Hotel de Londress, in the Rue St. Hyacinthe, St. Honore. The Club which guided the destinies of the revolution during some few years have often boasted of allowing the ambition of Robespierre and other leaders to progress so far, and no farther, and the members by vote had passed a law which entitled the majority to exclude from any particular *seance* any particular member whose interests might lead him to sway the opinions of the club. Robespierre, whose ambition had rendered him an object of suspicion, had often been voted out of the assembly; and it has been a matter of surprise to the historian of the time, that he could so long have maintained his influence in spite of the violence of the opposition thus permitted. The secret is now revealed: A small room—a hiding place in the thickness of the wall—has just been discovered, opening by a trap-door into the very hall where the deliberations were being carried on, and whence he could listen to the measures to be taken against him, and thus forearmed, have power to defeat them. It is evident that this hiding place must have been occupied by Robespierre; and when first entered by the workmen, the traces of his presence were still visible in the journal which lay upon the table, and the writing paper, from which had been torn a small portion, as if for the purpose of making a memorandum. The only book which was found in the place was a volumn of Florain, open at the 2nd chapter of Claudine. It was covered with snuff, which had evidently been shaken from the reader's shirt-frill, and bore testimony of the truth of history which records the simplicity of the literary tastes of Robespierre. His presence seemed still to hang about that small space, as though he had quitted it but a moment before; and singular enough, the marks of his feet, as though he had recently trodden through the mud, were still visible on the tiles with which the flooring is composed.

GETTING OVER A DIFFICULTY.—A class which graduated not over a thousand years ago, embraced among its members one Tom Elliott, an incorrigible wag, who was not noted for any particular and marked attention to his studies. Mathematics was a particular object of Tom's disregard, and this caused him an occasional *jeu d' esprit* with the dry professor of conics. On one occasion, the professor, during the recitation, asked Tom to explain the horizontal parallax of the sun.

Tom replied; "I don't know how."

"But," said the professor, "suppose you were appointed by the government to ascertain it what would you do?"

"I'd resign," gravely responded Tom, amid the convulsive laughter of the class, and even the professor actually perpretrated a grin.

AT HER POST.—An old lady was very much addicted to going to sleep in church—a habit which she avowed she could not help. One evening, a prayer meeting was to take place in the church of which she was a worthy member, and she informed her family that she was going to it. One of her daughters said to her, "It is no use for you to go to church—you will be sure to go to sleep." "I don't care if I do," she replied, "I shall be at my post."

☞An honest Jonathan from the interior on his visit to the metropolis, was awakened one night by hearing the cry of "Oysters! buy any oysters!" in the mellifluous tones of a vender of the luscious shell fish, who was passing under the window of the hotel. A noise so new to him startled him, and he asked his room-mate what it meant.

"I'ts only oysters!" replied his fellow lodger pettishly.

"Oysters!" exclaimed Jonathan, in astonishment; "and do oysters holler as loud as that?"

☞"I shan't be with you a great while, Jane," said Mr. Melter; "I shan't stay here a great while."

"Oh! Mr. Melter, how can you talk so?" said Mrs. Melter, with a lugubrious expression of face.

"Because," said he, "I feel as if I was most gone, and that I am just passing away, like a cloud before the rising sun."

Mr. Melter verified his prophecy the next day, by running away with a good and sympathizing sister.

☞The question is discussed in some of the Missouri papers, whether raising hemp is a good business. A much better business, certainly than being raised by it.

☞A bankrupt, on being condoled with for his embarrassment, replied: "Oh, I am not at all embarrassed; it is my creditors that are embarrassed."

☞"Why did Adam bite the apple?" asked a school-master of one of his pupils. "Because he had no knife to cut it," replied the hopeful biblical student.

☞An Eastern poet says the glance of his mistress would ripen peaches on a garden-wall.

☞"What a blessed change for society," says *Punch*, "it would be, if all the numerous rascals now upon the turf were under it in stead.

☞What is contentment?
To sit in the house and see other people stick in the mud.

"☞What are wages here?" asked a laborer of a boy. "I don't know, sir." "What does your father get on Saturday night?"—"Get," said the boy, "why he gets as tight as a brick."

☞The worst feature in a man's face is his nose—when stuck in other people's business.—Remember that—you who are in the habit of bobbing round.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, Feb. 5, 1858.

B. F. Meyers & G. W. Benford, Editors.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

The regular annual meeting of the Democracy of Bedford county, will be held in the Court House, on Monday evening of the coming Court week, February 8th, 1858. Turn out! Turn out!

Speech of a Kansas Free State Man.

The Lower House of the Kansas Legislature, a few days ago, unanimously opposed a resolution to memorialize Congress for an act to enable the people of Kansas to form a Constitution. Thus the policy of Mr. Douglas has been indignantly and summarily condemned by the very men (both Houses of the present Kansas Legislature are largely Free State) for whose benefit it was invented. Thus have these professed Free State men, in effect, expressed their willingness to come into the Union with the Lecompton Constitution.

The following is an extract from a speech delivered in the Lower House, pending the resolution to memorialize Congress for an "Enabling Act", by *Mr. H. Miles Moore*, a Free State man by practice as well as by profession :

"I have never seen the emergency yet arise in Kansas, that would justify the people of Kansas in taking grounds against the Federal Government, or rebelling. When we have exhausted every means of peace —when we can be supported by all our friends, then I will be willing to defend our rights in the field.

This excitement, this rebellion throughout the Territory, may be very agreeable to some people, but I have suffered too much from it, I have lost too much in pocket and person, to imperil all for nothing upon such a turbulent sea. I believe the people of this Territory want peace, and they will have peace, and have it peaceably, too. We have the power, and all that is necessary is to use that power discreetly. Suppose the Lecompton Swindle should be forced upon us ; I say let it come, and I, for one am prepared to meet it. Let it comein any shape ; we have the majority in the Legislature ; we have the power and let us use it to destroy and crush out that constitution. Let us use it so long as it may be necessary to use it in order to establish a good government. I am neither a Democrat, nor a Republican; I am a Free State man of Kansas—and am not struggling here to destroy the Democratic party in the States, or to build up the Republican party there, but to make Kansas a free State, and for one shall never commit myself to any other party till this is done."

Observe. This Free State leader says that he has "never seen the emergency yet arise in Kansas, that would justify the people in taking grounds against the Federal Government, or rebelling." And yet the Abolitionists shed their pious tears over the wrongs of "Bleeding Kansas," and call upon the people to rise up against that Government for injuries which they say it has inflicted upon the "Free State men" of the devoted Territory! Observe further. This same Free State leader acknowledges that there is "*rebellion throughout the Territory* ; and that that rebellion "*may be very agreeable to some people.*" And yet when we, Democrats, charge that Jim Lane and his myrmidons are in rebellion, the Abolitionists apologise for them and say, "Oh, they are not rebelling—they are only asserting the rights of the people." And again ; *Mr. Moore* says the Free State men "have the power"; they can "crush out" the Lecompton Constitution ; they can graft upon that instrument as a stock, what they may consider "a good government." So say we. Why, then, should Kansas not be admitted into the Union with the Lecompton Constitution? Why should she not be admitted immediately, so that the useless agitation and turmoil caused by her progression from the condition of a Territory toward that of a State, shall be ended, at once and forever?

☞The impression is gaining ground that the Free State men of Kansas will yet demand admission into the Union, under the Lecompton Constitution. We could hope for such a thing if a majority of them were not *Abolitionists*, instead of Free State men. There is no doubt that those citizens of Kansas who really and sincerely desire that Territory to become a Free State, are earnestly in favor of its admission into the Union with the Lecompton Constitution. Nor is it at all unreasonable that they should be so, a large majority of the anti-slavery candidates having been elected to the State Legislature and all the State officers chosen being active and uncompromising Free State men ; which makes it evident enough that when once they shall have become a sovereign State, they will have the remedy in their own hands which those officers both by their actions and professions have pledged them as a cure, certain and infallible, for whatever evils, real, or imaginary, they may see in their form of government. But the Abolitionists of Kansas, who are no more desirous of making that Territory a Free State than are the slaveholders of the South, themselves, oppose, and will resist to the bitter end, the acceptance by Congress, of the Lecompton Constitution. They know that that event would be utterly ruinous to their darling scheme, the election of an Abolition President in 1860. They know that it would come upon them like a deluge of extinguishing waters, to quench forever the fires of fanaticism which it has cost them so dearly to kindle and which they are determined to keep alive, though to do so, the fuel required were the blood of their own brothers.

☞The Pittsburg *Union* has made a list of the Democratic newspapers in this State which sustain the Kansas policy of Mr. Douglas, as also of those which stand by the Administration. Of the former there are *thirteen*,—of the latter, *fifty-two*. Does that look as though Pennsylvania were ready to turn her back on her "favorite son?"

☞It is now generally believed that some of the Abolition leaders in Kansas, are in league with the Mormons. Gov. Denver in his last message, speaks of a secret society existing in the Territory, closely resembling the "Danite" organization of the Mormons, the members of which are sworn to murder all whose death their leaders may require. It is said that the Administration have conclusive proof of Jim Lane's complicity with Brigham Young. This would account for Lane's rebellious conduct in making his demonstrations against the U. S. troops, his object being to detain them in Kansas and thus prevent their being sent to Utah. It is also alleged that the Kansas agent of the Abolition Emigrant Aid Society is a Mormon.

☞The Kansas Legislature, on the 21st ult., passed a bill providing for a new Constitutional Convention. The Convention is to consist of one hundred members, who are to be chosen by the people on the second Tuesday in March, and to meet on the fifth Monday of the same month. The Constitution formed by this Convention is to be submitted to the people for their adoption, or rejection, on the first Monday in May. Thus it will be seen that an arrangement to secure to the people of Kansas whatever form of Government they may desire, has been perfected, which will be carried into effect should the Lecompton Constitution be accepted by Congress.

☞Our State Legislature has as yet done nothing of importance. The Abolitionists in that body are at their old game of trying to legislate for Kansas instead of Pennsylvania. The Democratic member who votes to give resolutions on Kansas affairs, any other consideration than to kick them out of the Legislature, will ere long see the day when he will be heartily ashamed of himself. Mark the prediction!

☞A private letter from Harrisburg informs us that the House of Representatives has fixed the 25th of March, as the day of final adjournment, and that the Senate will, doubtless, concur in the resolution.

☞We call the attention of our readers to the Communication lately made to the Legislature by the Surveyor General, which will be found in our columns to-day. It is a document of great interest.

Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., }
JAN. 29, 1858. }

EDITORS "BEDFORD GAZETTE:"

The excitement in regard to the vexed question of Kansas is rather on the wane and every well disposed citizen is confident in the hope that no new obstacle will be thrown in the way of a peaceful solution of the matter. For one, I never could see any good reason why the country should again fall into another Kansas fever. Certainly one would suppose Black Republican doctors had bledd that poor territory sufficiently, and why men professing to be Democrats should have such an itching for a rejuvenation of "bleeding Kansas," I cannot imagine. It is certainly one of the political enigmas of the age.

A great deal has been said about the Lecompton Constitution being an imposition and fraud upon the people of Kansas, but it turns out that the people of that territory have *finally endorsed* that instrument. We have reliable information here that, on the 4th inst., the people of Kansas—pro-slavery and free state men—all turned out in their strength and elected, under their constitution, State officers and members of the Legislature. It also turns out that the free-state men have triumphed, electing every one of their State officers, and a decided majority of the Legislature. So we see that while a few of our *professing* Democrats in the States were mourning over the Kansas "concern," deploring the iniquity of the Lecompton fraud—the people of that territory were settling, *in their "own way,"* "their own" government, by electing under "their own" Constitution, framed at Lecompton, "their own" State and Legislative officers. Thus have the free state men, by a large vote—a majority of the people of the territory—ratified the LECOMPTON Constitution, and, in doing so, have showed their good sense. No doubt, the people of Kansas, like the people of the States, are sick and tired of this everlasting Kansas question, and thanks to the sober second thought, they have done what they should have done long ago,—resorted to the ballot box, the mode of all modes for a free people to determine their institutions.

Notwithstanding the people of Kansas have recognized the binding force of the Lecompton Constitution, it may be looked for that a few restive men in Congress professing to be Democrats, will yet oppose the admission, as a State, of that unhappy territory. Ask them their objection and they will ring in your ears, "the *whole* constitution was not submitted to the people." Say to them, that the people of Kansas have, by a large vote, ratified that constitution, and the answer will be, "they had no right to do so!" What, shall we be told that the people of Kansas shall not regulate their affairs as they please—in their "own way?" Why in 1854, 5 and 6, the Democratic party declared that the true intent and meaning of the Kansas Nebraska Bill was, that the people should be left *verfictly free* to regulate their domestic affairs in their "own way;" every body knows this. Yet we have Democrats in Congress who *now* would take it *upon themselves* to *enable* the people to regulate their domestic afiairs in their "own way" by dictating what kind of a constitution Kansas shall have; I have said that the people of this country are worried beyond measure in regard to this Kansas affair, and loudly call for its stop. The member of Congress who would now falter in acceding to the earnest wish, not only of the people of that territory, as expressed in the election of State and Legislative officers, on the 4th inst., but of the whole people within the States—in other words, who would hesitate, for a moment to vote for the prompt admission of Kansas as a free and sovereign State, had better never been born. The mass of the people of the Union read and think for themselves. There probably was a time when they would occasionally permit Senators and Representatives in Congress to think for them, but they soon got tired of that way of doing business, and, ever since the days of ANDREW JACKSON, they have taken upon themselves the burthen of thinking. In camly reflecting over this matter of the Lecompton "concern,"—they have come to the conclusion that, as to the question of Lecompton, or no Lecompton, it is simply none of our business. The Kansas Nebraska Bill tells them this—common sense tells them so. Then, let Democratic members of congress "look before they leap." If there ever was a time when the prople of Pennsylvania should rally around the standard of JAMES BUCHANAN and DEMOCRACY it is now. If we look around us we see various elements combined to cripple and thwart the wisest and best designs of his pure and patriotic heart. Who can fail to see in this spirit of factious and captious opposition to the position of the "favorite son" of the glorious old Keystone State, a bold determination to break down the Democratic party and dissolve this glorious confederacy of States? Know Nothingism and all kinds of *isms* are deeply at work, no doubt, plotting and counterplotting in this dark conspiracy. But they will fail. The same spirit which carried through the fiery furnace unharmed, the immortal Jackson, will watch and protect the great BUCHANAN. The position of our President to-day, reminds me of the occasion when a self-constituted committee of professing Democrats from Philadelphia came all the way to Washington City to remonstrate with the old hero of the Hermitage in relation to his opposition to the United States Bank. All the country remembers how the old patriot firmly, but kindly told them to go home, attend to their pursuits in life, and he by the blessing of God would endeavor to attend to his—which was faithfully to administer the government. Mr. BUCHANAN is met from day to day by restive and vacillating men, who, from fear or design, are slow to meet this Kansas embroglio full in the face ; but he, like JACKSON, knows that the position assumed in his annual Message is right, and that the mass of the people of this Country will sustain him.

Yours Truly,

VERITAS.

COMMUNICATION

From the Surveyor General, relative to the arrearages due on lands purchased from the Commonwealth.

HON. WM. H. WELSH, *Speaker of the Senate:*

SIR:—I respectfully beg leave to make you the medium through which to call the attention of the Representatives of the people to the importance of early and salutary legislation in relation to the arrearages due on lands purchased from the Commonwealth. The graduating act of 1835 having expired by its own limitation in December last, further legislation will be required, unless it is designed to throw us back upon the statute existing prior to the passage of the act of 1835.

The act of 1816, requiring the compounding of the principal and interest, and the charging of interest on the aggregate thereafter, which has been revived by the expiration of the graduating act, would, if continued and enforced, give great distress to many good citizens of the Commonwealth. On the other hand, the reenactment of the law of 1835, would revive a system which not only fails to do equal and exact justice to all who have purchased lands from the State, but also cuts off all hope of accomplishing the collection of the moneys due from that source within the lifetime of any man now living.

As stated in my annual report, the amount now due the Commonwealth on account of lands, in the opinion of those most conversant with the business of the department, is about six millions of dollars. The interest on this sum, at six per cent, per annum, would be three hundred and sixty thousand dollars, and yet the recipts from lands for the year 1857, amount to but little more than twenty-one thousand dollars! And this is about the annual average of receipts from that source for some years past. In the ten years immediately preceding the passage of the graduating act of 1835, the receipts were $687,000, whilst the succeeding twenty years yielded only $472,000.

If the graduating act of 1835 is incapable of producing better results than these, would it not be folly to return to it? Would it not be wiser to strike out five of the six millions of dollars due, and collect the remaining million within a reasonable time? But there is no reason why the Legislature should relieve the debtors of the Commonwealth, on account of lands, of five sixths of their indebtedness. Under the peculiar circumstances of the case, they should not be harshly dealt with, but in my judgment sufficient leniency would be extended to them if the recommendations of my annual report, in regard to the calculation of interest and the enforcement of payment, were carried into effect.

Of late the public mind has been directed, with more than ordinary solicitude, to the reduction of the public debt. The people have fixed their hearts upon wiping out the burden under which the Commonwealth has groaned so long. Every department of the government should respond to the patriotic wish of the people. None is capable of rendering more effective service in this behalf, than the one over which I have the honor to preside, but to develope its real resources, an act of Assembly combining liberality in its provisions, with a stringent clause for their enforcement, is absolutely required. Without some act of this character, the business of this department will drag its slow length along for centuries to come, adding the insignificant sum above stated to the annual receipts of the Treasury, and constantly getting farther from a final settlement of our land affairs.

Whatever law the Representatives of the people, with the sanction of the Governor, may lay down for my guidance, I shall faithfully follow ; but I confess to some anxiety to see a law passed that will unlock the wheels of this department and enable it to make an important annual contribution to the Treasnry. With six millions of dollars outstanding—not in the hands of debtors of doubtful responsibility, but all secured, so to speak, by first mortgages on real estate—what, but intrinsic insufficiency in the law, or gross neglect of duty by the officer, is to prevent the land office from contributing several hundred thousand dollars annually to the Treasury of the Commonwealth?

If it is not intended to let the arrearages on lands run on and accumulate forever, the work of collecting them may as well be commenced now in earnest. If their collection is difficult, time will only increase the difficulty. If it should give rise to complaint, the longer the matter stands and the larger the arrearages grow, the louder will be the outcry. But the difficulty of collection, or the justice of complaint is not easily perceived. The claim of the Commonwealth is too clear to be disputed, and all will admit that her Legislature has the power to enforce it. That she has heretofore indulged her debtors, when sorely pressed by her own pecuniary obligations, is no reason why she should henceforth abstain from the assertion of her rights.

Apart from the wants of the Treasury, and disconnected from all considerations in reference to the redaction of the public debt, there exists, in my opinion, a strong reason why all the delinquents on the books of this department should be compelled to extinguish the amounts due by them without further unnecessary delay. Justice to those who have paid for their lands imperatively demands it. A great wrong is done to the holder of a tract of patented land, whose money the Commonwealth has long enjoyed the use of, when he is made to pay an equal amount of tax with his neighbor, whose land is unpatented, and from whom the public treasury has never received a dollar of purchase money or interest.

The monstrous injustice of taxing, at the same rate, lands which have been paid for and those which have not, without compelling the immediate payment of arrearages, can easily be illustrated. For example :—In 1826, Edward Crawford, executor of John S. Brown, paid into the State Treasury the sum of $218. 54, being the purchase money and interest on 232 acres and 35 perches of land in Franklin county. The Commonwealth has had the use of this money ever since. It is, therefore, proper to add interest to the sum paid in 1826. This would swell the amount received by the Commonwealth from the Brown tract, up to this date, to $1514. 14. This sum is worth about ninety dollars per annum to the Treasury, at six per centum interest.

Scattered all over the State are thousands of tracts as large and as valuable as this Brown tract, in Franklin county, which never have paid anything into the Treasury of the Commonwealth, in the shape of purchase money or interest. And yet, although the State is reaping ninety dollars per annum from the use of the purchase money and interest heretofore derived from the Brown tract, the owner of that tract is compelled to submit to the same rate of taxation as the owner of a tract that is unpaid for and unpatented. In other words, the Brown tract contributes ninety-one dollars more per annum to the support of the State government than any unpatented tract of the same size and value. And this unjust burden it will continue to bear so long as there is an unpatented tract of equal value in the State.

Against such inequality as this, every just man in the Commonwealth ought to cry aloud. It is astonishing that those who have paid for their lands have not cried out against it long ago, and demanded the collection of what is due from others or the refunding of what has been paid by themselves.

Do what we may now, we cannot do equal justice to all who have purchased land from the State. It is too late for that. But the Legislature may partially restore the equality destroyed by varying legislation in the past, by authorising the computation of interest hereafter in the manner proposed in my annual report. That mode of charging interest is firmly believed by me to be better calculated to do justice all round, than any other. It is, as it ought to be, liberal to those who bought their lands at high rates, whilst it does no injustice whatever to those who were fortunate enough to purchase at the lowest price.

Doubtless the number of patents taken out annually would be greatly increased if the people were rightly informed of the requirements of the law. Much of the neglect heretofore displayed is probably attributable to a want of proper knowledge. Coupled, therefore, with any legislative enactment on this subject, there ought to be a clause authorizing the Surveyor General to publish the act, or a synopsis of its provisions, in nearly all the newspapers of the State. If ignorance of the law is to excuse no man, then the law ought to be printed where all men can see it.

Respectfully, your obedient servant.

JOHN ROWE, Sur. Gen.

SUR. GEN'L.'S OFFICE, }
Harrisburg, January 13, 1858. }

THE TRUTH COMING OUT.

We have always been of the opinion that there was more knavery than honesty in the agitation of the slavery question, and particularly that branch of it which relates to Kansas. That question has been seized upon by designing politicians as a means by which they can get into and keep themselves in power, and not through any love or respect for principle. All the recent developments on this subject have been calculated to strengthen our convictions in this respect ; and we give below an extract from the Kansas Daily Ledger, a free State paper, which, it seems to us, ought to convince all who have ever doubted as to the real cause of the controversy. The Ledger says :

"Niggers is not the great bone of contention in Kansas, and those who cry out most lustily for 'nigger' or 'no nigger,' hav'nt money enough, as a general thing, to buy a 'plug of tobacco with.' The *real* bone of contention is *power and the spoils* ; and the poor nigger is made to bend and bow to suit the purpose of these political demagogues, that they may ride into power and obtain some of the spoils—*and that's all*. The free State party nor the pro-slavery party of Kansas care anything about the moral condition of the niggers, but they must have a text to preach from, and the 'poor nigger' has been preached in all his aspects throughout our land."

And upon the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution, the same paper says :

"Let Congress attend to their own business, and let us attend to ours. We have something more to accomplish besides the admission of Kansas into the Union. We want railroads, telegraphs, churches, common schools, and a host of other things of minor importance, but, paramount to all these, *we want peace.*"

And again :

"They [the people of Kansas] are heartily sick and tired of this infernal nigger agitation ; they have had a surfeit of it ; it injures their business, blasts their prospects, and keeps up a continual strife. Let Kansas be admitted into the Union somehow or other, and with some kind of a constitution, that we may have peace."

These extracts show, what we have always believed and insisted was the case, that it is for power and the spoils that the Republicans of the North, who have got up and kept alive this controversy, are contending ; and that the people of Kansas themselves, no matter what others may say or do, are sick and tired of agitation, and anxious that it should be settled in the only way it can be settled—by the prompt and unconditional admission of the Territory as a State under the Lecompton constitution.—*Washington Union.*

—Mrs. Kemble has been quite ill at New York.

Brevities.

—Quite an excitement was created at New Orleans last week, at the discovery of some $25,000 fictitious paper being in the hands of four of the banks. The perpetrator of the forgery has left the city.

—There is now in successful operation at Augusta, Georgia, a manufactory of Porcelain Ware. The material (kaolin) is found in great abundance in the vicinity of the works, and the style and finish of the ware is highly creditable.

—The manufacture of brooms has lately been introduced as one of the employments for the convicts in the New Jersey State prison, and bids fair to become a remunerative branch of the business of the prison.

—Track laying on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad is progressing rapidly, and the Bristol *News* says that the track will be finished to within six miles of Greenville during the present week.

—The friends, personal and political, of Ex-Governor McRae, of Mississippi, presented him with a handsome silver service, at Jackson, on the evening of the 8th inst.

—The Richmond papers are very indignant that the students of the University of Virginia have invited the Hon. Henry Winter Davis to deliver an address before the literary societies of that institution.

—On Sunday afternoon last, the annual subscription for Foreign Missions was taken at the Essex street church, Boston, and the amount pledged was $6,000—an increase of $1,200 over last year.

—The Charleston *Courier* says that the reason why slaves are not imported into this country from Africa, is not because such importation is prohibited by an act of Congress, but because the planters of the South do not demand it.

—Under the new law, they have a double currency in Canada; pounds, dollars, shillings, pence, cents, and mills, are all a legal tender, and payments to the Government, the banks, the law courts, or to individuals, may be legally made in either.

—The spirit of Daniel Webster was called up lately, in a spiritual circle in Northampton, Mass. He confessed he had made many mistakes in his social and political life while on earth, and in his *Dictionary*.

—It is said that a private enterprize is on foot for introducing camels into Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico, in consequence of the success of the Government's experiment with these animals.

—Ex-President Tyler is lying very ill at his residence, "Sherwood Forest," Charles City county, Virginia. He has been suffering for several weeks past, with a severe chronic attack.

—Hall's *Journal of Health* states that, while on business down town, Huntington was never seen without a cigar in his mouth, and was never well. Since entering prison, smoking is prohibited, and, in three months he has gained fifteen pounds in flesh, and good health in proportion.

—The King of Prussia holds, a million dollars of the first mortgage bonds of the Erie Railway, which mature in 1862.

—The best comment we have seen upon the weather was that of a contemporary when he said Winter had failed, and Autumn had got an extension.

—The Hon. J. H. Hobart Haws, formerly a Whig member of Congress from New York city, died at Troy on Wednesday last, after a short illness.

—Rev. A. Harmon and Henry Haupt, two old citizens of Savannah, Georgia, who participated in the war of 1812, died in that city on Sunday last.

—The Baltimore Manual Labor School, founded in 1841, is stated to have been very successful in accomplishing the object for which it was designed—the reclamation of boys.

—A Wyoming (Nebraska) paper says: "At the present writing, January 2d, the Missouri river has not as yet been closed with ice. They do not recollect ever having such an open winter."

—During the shock of an earthquake at Lockport on Saturday an old lady was so frightened that she put on four life preservers and threw herself out of a second story window.

—Mr. Paul Morphy, who won laurels at the Chess Congress in New York, recently performed the feat at New Orleans of playing three games of chess at the same time, while blindfolded.

—When a friend is sinking, Hope is like the anchor that the Deal pilots take out to a ship in distress, and we should all volunteer in carrying it to him.

—May flowers are blooming in the woods of Plymouth and Bristol, Massachusetts, and a butterfly came out at the Marine Hospital in Providence on Monday.

—There are 627 students at the University of Virginia ; among them thirteen Smiths, ten Joneses, and only two Browns.

—According to a Belgian paper, the funded property of the house of Rothschild, of Paris, amounts at present to £40,000,000 sterling.

—The Albany folks are about to petition to Congress for an appropriation sufficient to establish a marine hospital in that city.

—The sole survivor of the Wyoming massacre is Asa A. Gore, now living in the town of Preston, Conn., at the age of 90.

—Charles Mackay, the English song writer, made an eloquent speech at the Burns festival in Cincinnati.

—The banks at Savannah, Georgia, are said to be taking measures for an immediate resumption of specie payments.

—Charles Hart, Esq., Attorney General of Rhode Island, has sent in his resignation to the Legislature.

—Commodore Paulding was burnt in effigy at Scottsville, Va., on the 13th inst.

—F. Dabney, a merchant of Fayal, and well known in the United States, is dead.

—The only thing which every one can do, and the only thing which any one need do, is his duty.

—The next Democratic State Convention will be held at Harrisburg, on the 4th of March next.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Monday, the 8th day of February, 1858, at one o'clock, P. M., the following Real Estate, to wit:

One tract of land containing 250 acres, more or less, about 50 acres cleared and under fence with a two story log house and log stable thereon erected—adjoining lands of Joseph Barkman, Philip Snider and others, situate in Monroe township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of James Mountain.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 332 acres, more or less, about 18 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house thereon erected—adjoining lands of Samuel Weekly, John Zook, Christian Long and others, situate in Broad Top township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Wm. Lowery.

ALSO—One tract of unimproved land, containing 21 acres, more or less—adjoining lands of George W. Gump, Joseph Somer, James Ferguson and others, situate in Napier township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of James Hughes.

ALSO—All defendant, Samuel A. Sleek, his right, title, interest and claim, in and to a tract of land containing 100 acres, more or less, about 15 acres clear and under fence—adjoining lands of B. W. Garretson, Jacob Snider, John Wolf's heirs, Henry Hoover and others, situate in St. Clair township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Samuel A. Sleek.

ALSO—One lot of ground, in the Borough of Schellsburg, fronting 120 feet on Vine street, and extending back about 200 feet to land of A. B. Bunn, with a story and a half frame house and log stable thereon erected—adjoining public road on the east, and lot of Edward Garlinger on the west, and taken in execution as the property of Mary Palmer.

ALSO—One lot of ground, in the town of Hopewell, fronting 30 feet on Mifflin street and extending back 150 feet, with a two story plank house and and smoke house thereon, erected—adjoining lot of Barndollor, Lowry & Co., on the north, and lot of Henry K. Strong, on the south east—

ALSO—One lot of ground in the town of Hopewell, fronting about 150 feet on Wood Street, and about 120 feet on Broad Street, and extending back to mill-race, and lying three square, with three two story rough cast dwelling houses, blacksmith shop, shoemaker shop, and tin shop thereon erected.

ALSO—All defendant's right, title and interest in 30 acres of unimproved coal land, warranted in the name of John L. Grove—adjoining lands of John Cessna, Esq., the Hopewell Coal & Iron Company, and others.

ALSO—One tract of unimproved bottom land, known as the Adam Young tract, containing 25 acres more or less—adjoining the Juniata river on the north, and lands of John King's heirs on the east and west.

ALSO—All defendant, Thomas W. Horton's right, title, interest, and claim, in and to one tract of land called buck bottom, containing 60 acres, more or less, about 4 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half plank house thereon erected—adjoining lands of Wm. Forrester on the west, and the Juniata river on the north, east and south.

ALSO—All defendant's interest, in and to three tracts of improved coal lands, warranted in the name of Thomas W. Horton and Jesse Grove, containing in all about 151 acres, more or less—adjoining lands of William Montgomery, now John Cessna, Esq., on the north and west, and lands of John Ford and others on the south, and lands of William Evans, on the east, and all the above described lands situate in Broad Top township, Bedford county except Buck Bottom, which is situate in Hopewell township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Thomas W. Horton.

ALSO—All the defendant, Robert Elliott, his interest in and to a tract of land containing 289 acres, more or less, about 20 acres cleared and under fence, with a cabin house and double log barn thereon erected—adjoining lands of Jacob Oster, John Oster and others, situate in Cumberland Valley township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Robert Elliott.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 50 acres, more or less, about 20 acres cleared and under fence, with a cabin house thereon erected—adjoining lands of Alfred Entrekin, John Savage and others, situate in Liberty township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Henry Berkstresser.

ALSO—All defendant, Peter Barmond's right, title, interest and claim, in and to one tract of unimproved ridge land, containing 44 acres, more or less—adjoining lands of B. W. Garretson, James Rea, Watson's heirs and others, situate in Bedford township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Peter Barmond.

Sheriff's Office, } WM. S. FLUKE,
Bedford, Jan 15, '58. } Sheriff

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 16th day of November, A D 1857, before the Judges of the said Court,

On motion of John Mower, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of Peter Shimer, late of Union township, dec'd, to wit: Isaac Shimer, Martha, intermarried with Henry Dell, residing in Blair county, Pa., Rachael, intermarried with Emanuel Keller, residing in the same county, David Shimer, residing in Wayne county, Ohio, Elizabeth Fickes, (widow) Frederick Shimer, Margaret, intermarried with Wermert Reminger, Hannah, intermarried with John Weyant, Peter Shimer, and Susan, intermarried with John Fickes, all residing in Bedford county, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and said county, on the 2d Monday, 8th day of February next, to accept, or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition, or valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, and to the sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

By order of the said Court.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my [L. S.] hand and the seal of said court at Bedford, the 18th day of November, A D 1857.

ATTEST: D. WASHABAUGH,
WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff. Clerk.
Jan 15, 1858.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

At an orphans' court held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 16th day of November, A. D. 1857, before the Judges of the said Court,

On motion of O. E. Shannon, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of Mathew Growden, late of Cumberland Valley township, deceased, to wit: Jeremiah, George, Ellen, intermarried with Henry Hauger, Rebecca, and Priscilla, all residing in Bedford county, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Bedford, in and for said county, on the 2d Monday, 8th day of February next, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased at the valuation, which has been valued and appraissd in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of the orphans' court of Bedford county, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

By order of the Court.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand [L. S.] and seal of the said Court at Bedford, the 18th day of November, A. D. 1857.

D. WASHABAUGH,
Jan 15, '57. Clerk.

Notice to Collectors of Poor Tax.

ALL collectors of Poor Tax including those of 1857, are hereby notified to settle up their Duplicates; and those who do not square up by next February Court, excepting only the collectors for 1857, will have to abide by the consequences. By order of Board of

POOR DIRECTORS.

Jan. 15, 1857.

Short Settlements make long Friends.

THANKFUL for the very liberal patronage which we have received from the public during our partnership—we respectfully announce to all whom it may concern, that the now existing partnership between us will soon be dissolved by mutual consent, and we earnestly desire all persons having accounts with us to settle the same immediately—and those against whom we hold notes now due, will please lift the same. BLYMIRE & HARTLEY.

Jan 15, 1858.

The Bedford Gazette.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The Buzzard Clique again.—The little squib which we fired at the *Buzzard*, week before last, must have hit him "under the fifth rib," judging from the manner in which he squirms and wriggles in the last issue of his organ. Indeed he is so insane with rage at our article, as to imagine himself capable of criticising its grammatical construction! A sad thing is it for the *Buzzard* that his insanity did not intermit long enough for him to see that he was making an ass of himself when he attempted to correct our short-comings in grammar. Our "devil," who says that some years ago he once saw the back of "KIRKHAM'S GRAMMAR" in a bookstore, has undertaken to point out some of the inaccuracies of the *Buzzard's* article in which the sin of writing "bad grammar" is laid to our charge. He wishes it, however, to be distinctly understood that whilst reviewing the aforesaid article, he used a pair of tongs to hold the paper containing it, fearing that should he touch it he would have to spend all his earnings for soap wherewith to cleanse his hands. He has underscored, with the poker, the following sentences, which are full of errors:

"The last *Gazette* has an article which contains as much billingsgate, and bad grammar, as is SELDOM (!) found in an article of the same length."

"The NOMENCLATURE of "nigger organ" haunts the imagination of our contemporary, *with all kinds of fantasies.* The NAME however, is an appropriate one as IT (the *name*, of course) favors the introduction of negro slavery into all the territories of the Union, it stands to reason that IT (the *name*, again) is the "nigger organ," and OURS (*your* what!) that opposes its introduction, and is in favor of free white labor THERE (where!) is the white man's organ. (What organ? that of hearing, sight, smell, meanness, or what?)

"We doubt not that the ARTICLES to which it alludes, as unmistakably POINTS," &c.

The "nomenclature of nigger organ!" Shade of Webster, look down! *Nomenclature*, meaning, *a list of the more usual and important words in a language*, thus coupled with "*nigger organ!*" What *does* it mean? If it means anything, it is, that the phrase "nigger organ" is a language complete in itself—*the* language, *par excellence*, of the *Buzzard Clique*.

So much for the "murdering of the King's English" by the *Buzzard*. Now for his falsehood and blackguardism. He says:

"When the present proprietors of the *Gazette* took charge of that paper, last summer, as they were in a measure strangers here, we intended to treat them kindly, and in case we got into a controversy, we determined that they should commence it."

A blacker lie than that was never penned. The editors of the *Buzzard* sheet well know that the very week previous to our taking possession of the *Gazette* office, when we were entire strangers to them, a discourteous and malicious notice of our rumored purchase appeared in their paper. They know, moreover, that they seized every opportunity to copy from other Abolition prints with which we formerly had had differences, articles containing the vilest calumnies of our good name.

They know, too, as *we* know, that they have been making a systematic effort, ever since our connexion with the *Gazette*, to prejudice Democrats against us, which, thanks to the good sense of the Democracy of Bedford county, they have utterly failed to do. And yet they pretend to have been our friends! Heaven protect us from *such friends* as they!

The *Buzzard* says that we "billingsgate" (quite a verb, that,) a member of the Bar with whom we profess to be on good terms. If to say that he writes editorials for the *Buzzard* sheet, is to "billingsgate" him, then we plead guilty. At any rate, that "member of the Bar" will not blame us for calling him the *Buzzard*, when we tell him that a "*lobby member*" of the *Buzzard Clique* informs us that *he is the man who calls us "niggers" in the Buzzard editorials.*

As to our having a personal controversy with the little red thing "which glories in the *sobriquet* of "Cock Robin," that is out of the question. We give *it* a *wide* berth. We keep aloof from *it*, for the same reason that you, dear reader, would avoid the proximity of a skunk.

There! We have managed to make a "local" out of the *Buzzard* business, at any rate.

A Liberal Establishment.—We ask our friends to read the advertisement in another column headed "Agents, attention." Messrs. *Todd & Co.* have sent us one of the gold pencils named in their prospectus, which can be seen at our office by any one wishing to inspect it. They are richly worth the price for which they sell them and how they can afford to give such prizes with them as gold watches, gold chains &c., &c., we do not understand; nevertheless it is certain that they have done it. We are assured that there is no humbug in their way of doing business.

County Superintendent.—Mr. HECKERMAN, our efficient Superintendent of Common Schools, was confined to his bed by severe illness, for several weeks past. We are glad to hear, however, that he is convalescent, and will soon be able to resume the duties of his office.

Snow at last!—On Monday, of this week, the first snow of the season, worth talking about, fell in this region. The merry noises of sleighing, which it brought with it, have however, already ceased, or are rendered discordant by the sound of the sleigh grinding over the bare turnpike.

"Like sweet bells jangled, out of tune and harsh."

Respectfully declined—the poem entitled "I WOULDN'T HAVE SUCH A BEAU." The author will excuse our declining to publish it, as it is much too long for our columns.

Special Notices.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—Any investment of money that is certain to bring health, comfort, and happiness to the family circle, must be a good one. The purchase of a GROVER & BAKER Sewing Machine will do all this, and bring more joyous smiles to the face of a house-wife, than any other investment of a like sum of money. It is a deed of emancipation from the toils of hand sewing, and will give her time for self-improvement, or for the mental culture of her children, and every family should be provided with one.

INFLUENZA.—This is a very common disease at this season of the year, and frequentiy leads to deep seated coughs, oftentimes Consumption. To those who may be troubled in that way, we advise to read the following notice, and act accordingly:

From the Pittsburgh Morning Post, Oct. 28, 1852.

INFLUENZA.—One of the best medicines for the cure of Influenza, that can be found in the country, is Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup. We have tried it, and take great pleasure in bearing testimony to its efficacy. There is no humbug about it. At this season of the year, when one-half of our citizens are sneezing and coughing, it should be known that a few spoonsful of this medicine will, in half a day, work a perfect cure. Reader, if you have a Cold take our advice, and buy a bottle of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

MARRIED:

At the house of the bride's father, on the 21st inst., by the Rev. C. F. Hoffmeier, Mr. Samuel Brumbaugh of Morrison's Cove, to Miss Susan, daughter of Mr. Abraham Ritchy of Snake Spring Valley.

Obituary.

Died on the 26th ult., Miss Mary Ann Davidson, in the 70th year of her age.

The deceased died in the faith of the gospel. She had been for many years a member of the Presbyterian church in Bedford, and was an humble, confiding, prayerful christian. Her life was one of frequent bereavements and heavy trials, but under all her afflictions she retained to a remarkable degree her confidence in God, and a spirit of calm resignation tended greatly to lighten her burden and stay the billows of her grief. Her last illness was of but a weeks continuance. To her pastor who saw her the evening before her death, having just returned after an absence of several days from home, she expressed her belief that her time was very short, adding that she had been enabled through grace to commit herself entirely into the hands of her Heavenly Father, and that if it was his will that this sickness should be unto death she was glad to depart and be with Christ. She made bequests to the American Bible Society, the Presbyterian Board of Domestic Missions, and the church of which she was a member. This being done she waited the coming of her Lord. Calmly she approached the cold stream which separates the heavenly land from ours, looking with the eye of faith to the Canaan of rest, regardless of the dark waters which rolled between her and the wished-for home. Happy are they who lay up their treasures in heaven, for they are not taken *from* but *to* their treasures. Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord. We have lost a dear friend, but our loss is her infinite gain. May we, and all the friends of the deceased, hear the voice which speaks to us from the new-made grave—Be ye also ready: for in such an hour as ye think not, the Son of Man cometh. T. G. E.

A CARD.

The Subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends and customers that he has associated with him in the mercantile business J. G. Minnich of Bedford Bor. and that hereafter the same will be conducted under the firm of Reed & Minnich, at the old stand. He takes this opportunity of returning his thanks for the past liberal support awarded him by his friends, and solicits a continuance of their favor for the new firm. He respectfully calls upon his friends & customers to settle up their accounts as soon as convenient, pay or no pay, as it is very desireable to have his old books closed.

Very respectfully, JACOB REED.

Feb. 5 1857.

FOR SALE.

My good-will and fixtures as a surveyor; compass, chain, road-grade, drafting instruments & materials, together with a very large and valuable collection of drafts in all parts of the Country.

WM. M. HALL.

NOTICE.

The subscribers being anxious to settle up their Books, all those having accounts with them, will please call immediately and settle them and all those having notes due, will lift them till the first of March; if not they will be left in the hands of an officer for collection, as no longer indulgence will be given.

Feb 5, 1858.—4 ts. WM, STATES & CO.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been issued by the Register of Bedford, to the subscribers, residing in Monroe Township, as Executor of the last Will & Testament of James Shaw dec., and all persons indebted to said Estate are notified to make immediate payment & those having claims on said Estate will present them for settlement.

Jan. 28. 1858. Jeremiah Shaw }
Moses Shaw } Exrs.

THREE CENTS REWARD.

Absconded from the employ of the subscriber, a few days ago, a young lad indented to him, named JOHN YARNELL. He is about 4 feet 6 inches in height; of a florid complexion, has black hair and is supposed to be about 14 years of age. The above reward will be paid, but no thanks given, to any person bringing him back to the subscriber.

Feb. 5th. Samuel Ickes.

CARD.

I intend to retire from the practice of the Law at Bedford, after February Court. Messrs. BENFORD & MEYERS, who have associated with themselves MR. BAER, of Somerset, will take charge of my unfinished professional business, and no doubt will attend to it in a way entirely satisfactory to my clients. All my business papers will be left in their hands.

I desire all persons indebted to me to call and pay; or at least, settle—and as I am going to the West, will purchase a few Land Warrants, and also undertake the location of Land Warrants on fair terms.

WM. M. HALL.

Jan. 29, 1858.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

ALL persons interested, will take notice, that the following accountants have settled their accounts in the Register's office of Bedfod county, and that the same will be presente to the Orphans' Court for confirmation, on Friday, the 12th day of February next, at the Court House, in Bedford, viz:

The account of James Carnell, administrator of the Estate of Elias Ritz, Esq., late of Monroe Township, dec'd.

The final account of David Stoler, administrator of the Estate of John Stoler, late of Liberty Township, dec'd.

The account of William Overrocker, administrator of the Estate of Thomas Overrocker, late of Colerain Township, dec'd.

The account of Jonathan Snider, administrator of the Estate of Sophia Snider, who was administratrix of John Snider late of Monroe Township, dec'd.

The account of Jonathan Snider, administrator of the Estate of Sophia Snider, late of Monroe Township, dec'd.

The account of Simon Brumbaugh, administrator of the Estate of David Barley, late of Middle Woodberry Township, dec'd.

The guardianship account of Jno. B. Alexander of Wells Township, Fulton County, formerly of Broad-top Township Bedford County, guardian of Catherine Ready, now intermarried with William Lockard, Mary Ann Ready, Rosanna Ready, George Ready, John Ready, miner children of Alexander Ready, late of said Township, dec'd.

The final account of John Kinton, administrator of Elizabeth Kinton, late of the Borough of Bedford, dec'd.

The account of David Walter, Executor of the last Will and testament of James Walter, late of Southampton Township, dec'd.

The account of Jacob Dunkle, administrator of the Estate of Susan Dunkle, late of West Providence Township, dec'd.

The account of Ameria Wilson, Executor of the last Will and testament of John Wilson, late of Napier Township, dec'd.

The account of Charlotte L. Harmer, Executrix of the last Will and testament of Elwood Harmer, dec'd who was administrator of the Estate of Thomas B. Miller, late of Bedford Borough, dec'd.

The Guardianship account of Fredrick Kauffman, Guardian of David, George and Susanna Keagy, minor children of Jacob Keagy, late of Middle Woodberry Township, dec'd.

The account of Francis Jordan, Esq., administrator of of the Estate of Samuel Cromweel, late of Bedford Borough, dec'd.

The account of Gideon Hitchew, administrator of the Estate of Charlet Zembrun, late of Juniata Township, dec'd.

Register's Office, } SAM'L H. TATE.
Jan. 15th 1858. } Register.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting.

KNOW YE that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. **FRANCIS M. KIMMELL**, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and JOHN G. HARTLEY and A. J. SNIVELY, Esqs. Judges of the same Court, in the same County of Bedford, You and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other remembrances before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, on the 2d Monday of February, (being the 8th day,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which you several offices appertain.

GIVEN under my hand at Bedford, on the 15th day of Jauuary, in the year of our Lord 1858.

WILLIAM S. FLUKE, *Sheriff.*

DR. WALTON'S
AMERICAN PILLS.
JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
YOUNG AMERICA VICTORIOUS!

One small box of Pills cures ninety-nine cases out of a hundred. No Balsam, no Mercury, no odor on the breath, no fear of detection. Two small pills a dose; tasteless and harmless as water. Full directions are given, so that the patient can cure himself as certain as with the advice of the most experienced surgeon, and much better than with the advice of one of little experience in this class of disease.

SENT BY MAIL TO ANY PART OF THE COUNTRY by enclosing one dollar to *Dr. D. G. Walton*, No. 154 North Seventh St. below Race, Philadelphia. *A liberal discount to the trade.* None genuine without the *written* signature of D. G. Walton Proprietor.

Dr. W's treatment for Self-abuse, Weakness, &c., is entirely different from the usual course. Dr. W. has cured hundreds who have tried others without benefit. The treatment is as certain to cure as the sun is to rise. Enclose a stamp, and address Dr. W. sa above, giving a full history of your case, and you will bless the day you made the effort to secure what is certain—A RADICAL CURE.

Feb 5, 58.—1 yr.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

WHEREAS, Jacob Riffle, late of Juniatta township, Bedford county, died seized of the following described real estate, viz: A tract of land, composed of several tracts of patented land, situate in said township, containing about four hundred acres, about three hundred acres cleared and under cultivation, adjoining lands of Frederick Hilligas, Leonard Bittner, Esq., Nicholas Hodle and others, having thereon a stone mansion house, farm house, barn and stables, large stone flouring mill and saw-mill.

Leaving a widow, Catharine Riffle, and issue six children and one grand-child, to wit: John C. Riffle, residing in Cumberland, Md., Mary, intermarried with John Sweeny, residing in Indiana county, Pa., Thomas, residing in Iowa, David, residing in Ligonier, Westmoreland county, Pa., Ellen, intermarried wih Thomas McCulliff, residing in Somerset co., Pa., Catharine, (a minor) daughter of Catharine, deceased, who was intermarried with Richard Burns, residing in Iowa, and Margaret, intermarried with Alfred Miller, residing in Cumberland Md.

NOTICE is therefore given, that in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an inquisition or valuation on the said premises on Friday, the 22d day of January, 1858, when and where all the parties interested may attend if they see proper.

WILLIAM S. FLUKE,
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, } Sheriff.
Dec. 18, 1857. }

THE MENGEL HOUSE.
Valentine Steckman, Proprietor.

☞Boarders taken by the day, week, month or year, on moderate terms.

May 9, 1856.

List of Jurors.—The following is the list of Grand Jurors drawn for the next regular term of Court, which begins on Monday, February 8th, 1858:

Bedford Borough—William Bowles.
Bedford Township—John Sansom.
Broad Top Tp—Asa Davalt, David Fluck.
Cumberland Valley Tp—Henry Miller.
East Providence Tp—David C Foor.
Juniatta Tp—John L Hill, Ab'm S Ritchey.
Liberty Tp—Henry Kensinger.
Londonderry Tp—Jacob Evans, John Evans.
Middle Woodberry Tp—John Keagy, John Stonerook.
Monroe Tp—Levi Evans.
Napier Tp—George Stuckey, Martin Blackburn, jr.
Snake Spring Tp—Henry Hershberger, George Stiffler.
St. Clair Tp—John Feighter, Jacob H. Wright, Esq.
Southampton Tp—Hugh Wilson, Thomas Leasure.
South Woodberry Tp—William P. Scott.
Union Tp—Adam Ickes.

The list of Petit Jurors drawn for February Term is as follows:

Bedford Borough—John Alsip.
Bedford Township—John W Schnebly, Zachariah Koontz, William Sellers.
Colerain—Emanuel Shafer, Reuben Smith, Abraham McClelland, Perry Morgan.
Cumberland Valley—Frederick Sliger, John Houck.
East Providence—John H Barton, William Ritchey, of Michael, Gideon B Martin, Solomon Nycum, Henry Hand, David Eshelman.
Harrison—Alexander Shoemaker, James Mortimore.
Hopewell—Nathan Horton, Alexander Eichelberger.
Liberty—John Long.
Middle Woodberry—George Potter.
Monroe—Daniel Diehl, John Pennell, William O'Neal.
Napier—Peter Mowry, Jr, George S Mullin, William Colvin, James Allison.
South Woodberry—David Sollenberger, David F. Buck.
St. Clair—Jacob Andrews, Thomas McCreary.
Union—John Conrad, Esq., John James, Adolphus Ake.
West Providence—Philip Morgret, Adam Weaver-ling.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Henry S. King and James Madara, under the name and firm of Madara, King & Co., doing business at Lemon's Iron Works, in Hopewell township, Bedford county, is dissolved by mutual consent.

HENRY S. KING,
Nov. 2, 1857. JAMES MADARA.

The business of manufacturing iron at Lemon's Iron Works, will be continued by the undersigned, who has purchased all the interest of his late partner, James Madary, in the Books property and effects belonging to the late firm of Madara, King & Co.

Nov. 20. 1857. HENRY S. KING.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!

Do you wish to find good employment, and make money with little or no investment, and without interfering with your regular business? If you do, read this advertisement.

C. E. Todd & Co., of 392 Broome Street, New York, are manufacturing massive gold Pencils for $5 each, (which are cheap at that price,) and they throw in a gift or prize with each Pencil, worth from $2 up to $5, $10, $15, $20, $25, $30, $50, $75, $100, $200, and $500. Don't cry out, "Humbug! Lottery!" It's no such thing. The Pencils are sold at their cash value, and all the profits over the first cost are thrown into the gifts, which actually cost the purchaser nothing. The prizes are distributed on a simple plan of drawing, which would take too much room to explain, but which has never failed to give complete satisfaction. We have drawn and sent to purchasers 183 gold watches of various prices 74 purses of gold dollars, 238 gold lockets, 850 gold chains, and a corresponding number of other prizes, within two months.

THERE ARE NO BLANKS,

but every purchaser draws a prize worth $2 certain, and it stands thousands of chances to be a higher figure.

We want a good agent in every neighborhood throughout the country, to solicit purchasers, and any agent, to be successful, must have a pencil and a prize to exhibit. We pay agents $1 cash for each purchaser he obtains, and the first person in any neighborhood who applies for a pencil and gift, will receive the agency for that locality. Should an agent obtain a valuable prize to exhibit with his pencil, he would have little difficulty in obtaining scores of purchasers, and making it a paying business.

A NEW IDEA! READ! READ!!

We ask no body to send their money till they know what prize they draw. Any person wishing to try their luck, can first send us their name and address, and we will make their drawing and inform them by return mail what prize they drew, when they can send on and take the Pencil and prize, or not, whichever they choose. We give this privilege only once to a purchaser. After the first drawing, every purchaser will be required to send in advance, through the authorized agent. We will send with each drawing the number taken out, with full description of the plan of drawing. Address

C. E. TODD & CO.,
jan 15,'58. 392 Broome Street New York.

SAUSAGE MEAT CUTTERS, CORN SHELLERS &C.,

REMEMBER that Blymire & Hartley keep the best Machines of all descriptions, ever offered to the people of Bedford County. Their *Sausage Meat Cutters & Corn Shellers* are warranted, especially, and when not fully equalling the representation may be returned. Orders are solicited from this and adjoining counties.

Sept. 18, 1857.

LIST OF CAUSES,

Put down for trial at February Term, (2d Monday, 8th day,) 1858.

George Mullin	v J S Morrison's admr.
J S Morrison's adm'r.	" George Mullin,
Margaret Biddle,	" Henry Barley, et al.
Maria McEldowny,	" Sam'l Williams, et al.
Conrad Rohm,	" Solomon Diehl,
Dr G W Anderson's use,	" David Over,
Peter J Little,	" Jacob Strock,
E A Fockler,	" Jos Hardsock, et al.
A J Snively,	" Samuel Brown,
Same	" Wm Keeffe,
James Cessna,	" Henry Miller et al.
Amos Willison,	" Jesse Dicken,
John Brideham,	" Mary Oyler, et al.
Eben Pennell,	" Abm. R. Craine, et al.
Joseph Gonden,	" Daniel Metzgar, et al.
Elizabeth Kelly,	" William Walsh,
D L Keagy's use	" Peter Morningstar et al.
Jesse Sleek,	" Wm Sleek,
Ludwick Fisher's adm'r.,	" John McCanles,
Burgess &c of Bedford bor.	" S M Barclay's adm'r.
Solomon Dicken, et al	" Margaret Elliott,
T & J King,	" John G Hartley,
Samuel Kreiger,	" Wm. Woy,
Michael Wheeling, et al.	" Philip Hoon, et al.
John Bowser,	" Samuel Whetstone,

Prothonotary's Office, } SAM'L H. TATE,
Jan'y 15, 1858. } Proth'y.

REMOVAL.

JOHN STONE & SONS,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
SILKS, RIBBONS AND MILLINERY
GOODS, Have removed from No. 45 South Second Street, to their new and elegant store, *No. 805 Chesnut St., one door above 8th,* where they will be pleased to see their friends and the trade generally. (jan15'58-1m.)

W. J. BAER. G. W. BENFORD. B. F. MEYERS

BAER, BENFORD & MEYERS,
ATTORNIES AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

WILL punctually attend to all business entrusted to their care. ☞Mr. Baer will be in regular attendance at Court. Office on Juliana street, same as formerly occupied by Wm. M. Hall, Esq. [jan 28,'58.]

Broad-Top Coal!
AT THE COOK COLLIERY!!
AT HOPEWELL,
KNOWN AS THE COKE BANK!!

THE undersigned would hereby notify the public that he is engaged in the coal & mining business, at the Broad Top coal mines, one half mile from the town of Hopewell. In order to insure speedy sale he will sell it at the mines at 4½ cents per bushel, and delivered at Hopewell, at 6 cents per bushel.—Persons wishing coal will find it to their advantage to give him a call, as the coal is of the first quality and the terms per bushel less than it can be obtained for elsewhere. The subscriber can at all times be found at his office at Hopewell, by persons desirous of purchasing.

Dec 18, '57-3m. RICHARD LANGDON.

Estate of William Lane, dec'd.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 16th day of November, A. D. 1857, before the Judges of the same Court.

The petition of John Mower and S. L. Russell, administrators *de bonis non, cum testamento annexo* of Wm. Lane, late of said county, deceased, was read and filed, setting forth that in pursuance of an order of this Court, they made sale of all the real estate of said dec'd, so far as they then knew, and the money arising therefrom was applied to the payment of the debts of said dec'd, so far as they were reached, that they have lately been informed that the said Wm Lane, owned a body of unimproved wood-land in Letterkenny township, Franklin county, adjoining lands of Isaac Rosenberry, and others; containing 2000 acres, or thereabouts, that debts to a considerable amount, not less than $3,200 against the estate of said deceased, yet remain unpaid, and praying the Court to make a decree authorizing them to raise, say $3,500 if possible, from the said real estate in Franklin county.—Whereupon, on motion of S. L. Russell, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and all parties interested, to be and appear at our next Orphans' Court, to be holden at Bedford, on the 2d Monday, 8th day of February next, and show cause if any they have why a decree should not be made by the Court pursuant to the prayer of the petitioners.

L.S. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of said Court at Bedford, the 19th day of November, A. D. 1857. D. WASHABAUGH,

Dec. 18, 1857. Clerk.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP!

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers, and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted equal to the best eastern make. Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly. Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK.
October 30, 1857. C. W. ASHCOM.

LAST NOTICE!

THE subscribers now have their books posted for settlement, and call upon *all persons* doing business with them, to come forward and settle up their accounts immediately. They hope this notice will not be passed unheeded, as this has been the first time for years of business that a similar call has been made. One of the firm being now engaged in other business, the business of the firm imperatively demands settlement. All kinds of Hides will be taken in payment of accounts due.

TAYLOR & MOWRY.

Jan. 1, 1858.

Mrs. S. E. Potts

HAS just returned from the Cities with a Rich assortment of Fall and Winter goods, such as elegant Rich Silks, all Wool Plaids, Merino Delaines, Velancies, Thibet Cloths, Calicoes, Cloaks,

MANTLES, FURS,

Velvet and Satin Bonnets, French Flowers, Plumes, Ribbends, Rushes, a great variety of Ladies and Childrens Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, with a variety of Fancy Goods.

War in India!!

The British Lion battling with the Bengal Tiger!!!

LATEST ARRIVAL AT J. REED'S!

NEW GOODS!!

NOTWITHSTANDING the pecuniary embarrassment, and the universal complaints of "hard times," the subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the people of Bedford and vicinity that he has just returned from the eastern cities with a large, handsome and cheap stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

among which may be found CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETS, TWEEDS, JEANS, VESTINGS, MUSLINS, &c., &c., &c. Also, an elegant assortment of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, consisting of SILKS, MOUSLIN de LAINES, FRENCH MERINOES, VALENCIAS, &c., and a great variety of other GOODS for ladies' and childrens' wear.

—ALSO—

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENS-WARE, &c., &c.

ALSO—An excellent assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

All kinds of domestic produce taken in exchange for goods. The notes of all Pennsylvania Banks received at par, as well as the notes of good Banks of other States. JACOB REED.

Oct. 30, '57.

NOTICE.

THE following persons have filed petitions for License in the clerk's office of Bedford County, to be presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions on Friday the 12th day of February, next.

Frederick Berkhimer,	St Clair	Township,	Tavern
Isaac Hay,	Liberty	"	"
Philip G. Morgert,	W. Providence	tp.	"
Joseph Fisher,	"	"	"
Philip Steckman,	"	"	"
Levi H. Deihl,	Hopewell	"	"
Jonathan Horton,	Bedford	Borough	"
John J. Luther,	"	"	Eating House.

SAML. H. TATE.

Clerk's office, Jan. 22, 1858.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Bedford, Penn'a., for the quarter ending, December 31st, 1857.

☞Persons calling for letters in this list will please say they are advertised.

Allen James, 2	Hoffman Susan, Mrs
Arnold H	Hazlett William
Brown Joseph	Johnson William
Blodget John A	Klumpp Charles
Barmond Peter	Paul Joseph S
Boyd Thomas A	Pophour Sherman
Cook Mary	Reed James
Cessor John	Reily Jane Miss
Frighthof Henry S	Robinson Samuel
Freeman John	Stouffer Christian
Gingrick Felix	"Alexander Sires"
Shoemaker Henry J or Abram Suter Rachel	
Schlighter Jno C	

JOHN A. MOWRY, P M

Jan 15, 1858

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.—A Great variety of Silks, Chalies, Lamertines, &c., to suit all astes, at REED'S CHEAP STORE.

NEW
Fancy Store.

MRS. H. D. PEUGH & CO., respectfully invite the attention of the Ladies of Bedford and vicinity to their new and handsome stock of goods just opened in "Mann's Building" Juliana st. opposite Dr. Reamer's Drug Store.

These goods have been selected with the greatest care, and are of the latest style and best quality. Their stock consists in part of

Moire Antique Silks.	All Wool de laines.
Blk. Gro de Rhine.	do do printed.
French Merinoes, plain and printed	Blk. Elastic Belts
Moss head Fringes.	Chenille Trimmings.
Bugle Laces.	Chenille Scarfs.
Ladies Kid Gloves.	Chenille head dresses.
Ladies Gauntlets.	Fancy French Corsets.
Gents' Blk. Kid Gloves,	Velveteen, &c. &c.

Perfumery, Extracts, Jewelry, &c.

LADIES' and CHILDRENS' BONNETS in great variety. A general assortment of Ladies and Misses SHOES, GAITERS, OVERSHOES, &C.

SHAWLS of every quality and description.

H. D. PEUGH,
ETTIE A. FISHBURN,

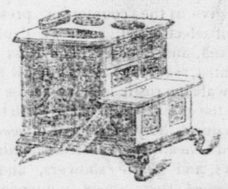
Oct. 23, 1857,

BLYMIRE AND HARTLEY.

The undersigned respectfully invite attention to their new and elegant stock of Builders and Mechanics Hardware and Labor saving Machinery, and House furnishing goods. Their stock is largely selected with great care, and embraces every thing usually kept in similar establishments. Their stock is composed in part of the following, viz:

Cutlery of all descriptions.
Carpenter's tools.
Cabinet maker's tools and findings,
Wooden and willow ware,
Ropes of several sizes,
Chains in assortment,
Shovels, scoops, forks and spades,
Files and Rasps in Variety,
Locks of all discriptions,
And Builders Hardware in general,
Farmers, Hand and Sleigh Bells,
Skates for all the boys,
Iron and Steel of all Sizes,
Brass, Copper and Iron wire,
Churns in Variety,
Coffee and Spice Mills, (Warranted)
Fox, Rat, and Mice traps,
Spade, Shovel, fork and axe handles,
Brushes in Variety,
Nail-, Glass and Putty,
Paints and oils,
Fluid, Pine oil and Turpentine,
Sausage Meat cutters, unsurpassed,
Sausage Stuffers,
Apple Parers,
Double and Single Bit axes,
Knife cleaners, an excellent article,
Britannia ware,
Copper, brass, porcelained and tin lined Kettles,
Patent and common Sad Irons,
Shoemakers tools and findings,
Screen wire,
Chain Pumps,
Farmers Bags,
Corn Shellers,
Corn Fodder Cutters and crushers,
Corn mills,
Glass and common Lanterns,
Oil for Harness and Machinery,

And 1000 other articles large and small, suited to the wants and fancies of all classes. In connection with the foregoing, Blmyire and Hartley have their



Department, in which they manufacture under the immediate supervision of Mr. Blymire, their excellent assortment of tin ware. We offer great inducements to country merchants by way of a large discount, very large stock, and excellent work, their assortment of stock embraces probably 20 diferent patterns of Cook and Heating Stoves selected from the choicest patterns of the best Foundries, in Philadelpnia, Baltimore York and Pittsburgh, we ask especial atention, to this part of our stock by all wanting good warranted stoves.

We have on hand a few old fashioned stoves at reduced prices.

Berlin Stoves, $10,00 all sound.
Hathaway $10,00 to $15,00

Thankful to all who have patronized us with job work, we would inform them that we still attend with care and despatch to out door work, spouting and sheeting done at the lowest prices according to quality of the work. We keep constantly on hand the celebrated Victoria stove Blacking, which is cheaper and superior to any thing else ever used for this purpose. Russia and American stove Pipe and Fire boards constantly on hand and made to order, Whole Sale or retail. In short every thing in the tinning, stove and copper smith line. Please give us a call and examine for yourselves.

Oct 16th. BLYMIRE & HARTLEY.

Broad Top Coal,
From the Riddlesburg Colliery.

THE subscribers are now engaged in shipping coal from the celebrated Riddlesburg Bank, by railroad to Hopewell, at as low prices as can be furnished by any other persons in the country.

Persons desiring a good article will find it to their advantage to call on them, or their agent, F. M. Smith, at Hopewell.

OSBOURNE & CRESSWELL.

Dec. 11, 1857.—3m.

FOR SALE, OR TRADE.—90 Acres of Land,

part of the Vickroy Estate called 'Sugar Bottom,' in St. Clair township.

ALSO,

the well known Tavern Stand and Store House in the town of Woodberry, situate on lot No. 5, on the plan of said town 66 feet by 190 feet, now in the occupancy of William Pierson.

ALSO,

160 acres of land in Dallas County, Iowa.

ALSO,

320 acres of land in Montgomery County, Iowa.

ALSO,

320 acres of land in Harrison County, Iowa.

ALSO

120 acres in Morrison County, Minnesota.

ALSO

Lot no 8 of block 53 in the city of Omaha, Nebraska Territory.

All near the Rail Roads and presenting good opportunities for investments.

O. E. SHANNON.

Bedford, Nov. 13, 1857.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.

Any person desirous of purchasing a well established and profitable Drug Store can hear of a first rate opening by addressing the editor of this paper.

July 17, 1857.

TOOTHACHE.—Those who want a speedy cure for this disease will find it in DR. KEYSER'S TOOTHACHE Remedy. Sold for 25 cents at Samuel Brown's Store Bedford, & Colvin & Robinson's Schellsburg.

WM. FOSTER,
WITH
BALDWIN, LINDERMAN & CO.

Importers and Dealers in Hosiery, Gloves, Trimmings, Combs, Brushes, Fancy Goods, Looking Glasses, &c. No 84 North Third St., Philadelphia. All orders solicited and promptly attended to. Sept. 5, 1856.

For the Hair, Jockey Club and new mown Hay Pomatums, Phalon's Invigorator, &c. &c. can all be had at Dr. Harry's.

Farmers' Column.

The Farm as a Work of Art.

As a work of art, I know few things more pleasing to the eye, or more capable of affording scope and gratification to a taste for the beautiful, than a well situated, well cultivated farm.—The man of refinement will hang with never-wearied gaze on a landscape by Claude or Salvator; the price of a section of the most fertile land in the West would not purchase a few square feet of the canvass on which these great artists have depicted a rural scene. But nature has forms and proportions beyond the painter's skill; her divine pencil touches the landscape with living lights and shadows, never mingled on his pallet. What is there on earth which can more entirely charm the eye, or gratify the taste than a noble farm? It stands upon a southern slope, gradually rising with variated ascent from the plain, sheltered from the north-western winds by woody hights, broken here and there by moss covered boulders, which impart variety and strength to the outline. The native forest has been cleared from the greater part of the farm, but a suitable portion carefully tended, remains in wood for economical purposes, and to give a picturesque effect to the landscape. The eye ranges round three-fourths of the horizon over a fertile expanse, bright with the cheerful waters of a rippling stream, a generous river, or a gleaming lake—dotted with hamlets, each with its modest spire; and, if the farm lies in the vicinity of the coast, a distant glimpse from the high grounds, of the mysterious, everlasting sea, completes the prospect. It is situated off the high road, but near enough to the village to be easily accessible to the church, the school-house, the post-office, the railroad, a sociable neighbor, or a traveling friend. It consists in due proportion of pasture and tillage, meadow and woodland, field and garden. A substantial dwelling, with everything for comfort, and nothing for ambition—with the fitting appendages of stable, and barn, and corn-barn, and other farm buildings, not forgetting a spring house with a living fountain of water—occupies upon a gravelly knoll, a position well chosen to command the whole estate.

A few acres on the front, and on the sides of the dwelling, set apart to gratify the eye with the choicer forms of rural beauty, are adorned with a stately avenue, with noble, solitary trees, with graceful clumps, shady walks, a velvet lawn, a brook murmering over a pebbly bed, here and there a grand rock, whose cool shadow at sunset streams across the field; all displaying in the real loveliness of nature, the original of those landscapes of which art in its perfection strives to give us the counterfeit presentment. Animals of select breed, such as Paul Potter, and Morland, and Landseer, and Rosa Bonheur never painted, roam the pastures or fill the stalls; the plow walks in rustic majesty across the plain and opens the genial bosom of the earth to the sun and air; nature's holy sacrament of seed-time is solemnized beneath the vaulted cathedral sky; silent dews, and gentle showers, and kindly sunshine, shed their sweet influence on the teeming soil; springing verdure clothes the plain; golden wavelets, driven by the west wind, run over the joyous wheat field; the tall maize flaunts in her crispy leaves and nodding tassels; while we labor and while we rest, while we wake and while we sleep, God's chemistry, which we cannot see, goes on beneath the clods, myriads and myriads of vital cells ferment with elemental life; germ and stalk, and leaf and flower, and silk and tassel, and grain and fruit, grow up from the common earth; the mowing machine and reaper—mute rivals of human industry—perform their gladsome task; the well-piled wagon brings home the ripened treasures of the year; the bow of promise fulfilled spans the foreground of the picture, and the gracious covenant is redeemed, that while the earth remaineth, summer and winter, and heat and cold, and day and night, and seed-time and harvest, shall not fail.—*Edward Everett.*

WINTERING COLTS.—A snug shed, or stable, is best for wintering colts, provided they be halter-broke, which they should be before winter sets in. They will eat all sorts of coarse food, but should have a little grain or meal, say a pint to a quart in a day, according to their size and age. They should, if convenient, run out a part of the day. They love to forage on a cattle dung heap, and pick out the waste litter. Let them have all they want of it, and it is a healthy variety for them. A dry pasture when snow is off the ground, is a good change for them also. We have wintered many colts in our farming, and found that nothing got through the season easier than they. Their hair gets long and sometimes rough. No matter, there is a close fur under it, and it keeps them dry and warm, and they are all the better in the spring. Enough to eat with good shelter is all they want to keep them healthy and growing. But they should not run out with the cattle, as they are liable to get hooked, while they, in turn, drive the cattle from their food. Every one to his own kind in the farm-yard, as in other appropriate places.—*Amer. Agriculturist.*

Indian Muffins.

Pour boiling water into a quart of corn meal, stir it well, let it be a thick batter; when it has cooled a little, add to it a table spoonful of yeast, two eggs well beaten, a teaspoonful of salt; set it in a warm place to rise for two hours, then butter some square tins, two thirds fill them, and bake in a quick oven: when done, serve hot or cut in squares, or bake as wheat muffins.

PRESERVED PUMPKIN.—Cut a good pumpkin in strips like citron, sprinkle sugar on them over night, pound for pound, and the peel and a little ginger root, and add to the sirrup. Boil the pumpkin till tender, then turn on sirrup boiling hot.

MOLASSES PIE.—Take nine tablespoonsfuls of molasses, six tablespoonsfuls of good vinegar, one and a half tablespoonsfuls of flour, a small piece of butter, a few slices of lemon, or grated lemon peel, cover with a rich paste.—This is decidedly the best substitute for apple pie.

CREAM FRITTERS.—Beat six eggs until quite light, then stir in one pint of cream, one teaspoonful of salt, half a grated nutmeg, and sifted flour enough to make a thin batter; stir it until it becomes smooth, then drop it by spoonsful into hot lard, fry, and serve.

CHAIRS AND CABINET FURNITURE.

The subscriber has removed to the shop on West Pitt Street, recently occupied by William Ritchey as a Machine Shop, where he continues to make to order and keeps on hand a general assortment of chairs and cabinet furniture; consisting in part of Spring Seat Parlor Chairs, French Rocking Chairs, Cane seat and Windsor, Sofas, Lounges, Ottomans, What-Nots, Music Stands, Fancy Parlor Tables, Breakfast, Dinner, and Extension Tables, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes, &c. Suits of cottage-furniture at very moderate prices, so that it is within the reach of all to have nice, good, and fashionable furniture. The Ladies are particularly invited to call and examine for themselves, as it will be my desire to please all tastes.

N. B. Coffins will be made on the shortest notice for any who will favor him with a call.

ISAAC MENGEL, Jr.

May 29, 1857.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

MRS. COOK would announce to her friends, and the public, that the Washington Hotel is now fitted up in superior order for the accommodation of guests, and she hopes to continue to receive a liberal share of custom. Persons visiting the Mineral Springs will find in the Washington Hotel a comfortable summer retreat—and no pains will be spared to please all who patronize the house.

☞A young gentleman of high qualification and courteous deportment has charge of the establishment.

☞The best of Stabling is attached to this Hotel.

☞Terms as moderate as any other house in the place.

☞Daily Mail Stages from Alaquippa and Cumberland—also tri-weekly Lines from Hollidaysburg and Pittsburg stop at this Hotel.

Bedford, April 25, 1856.

D. Border,
Clock & Watch Maker
AND DEALER IN JEWELRY,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq. nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line. He has on hand, and will constantly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the best style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.

He has on hand Gold and Silver WATCHES, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, &c. &c.

April 27, 1855.

Spectacles!

The subscriber has just received a splendid variety of Gold, Silver Mounted, and Steel Spectacles, with the finest Scotch Pebbles, superior in clearness, and designed to suit persons of all ages—warranted never to FAIL—to which he invites the attention of all who are in need of the article. He has also just received an elegant assortment of JEWELRY—all of which he will sell on reasonable terms.

DANIEL BORDER.

Bedford, May 22, 1857.

To Clergymen and Superintendent's of Sabbath Schools.

We keep on hand the publications of the Am. S. S. Union, American Bible Society, American Tract Society, Presbyterian Board of Publication, Methodist Book Rooms, Massachusetts S. S. Union, Lutheran Board of Publication, Episcopal S. S. Union, and a great variety of standard Religious Publications suitable for Sabbath Schools.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

March 6, 1857.

CORN SHELLERS, FODDER CUTTERS, and Corn Mills.

☞We but ask the Farmers to give these Machines a trial; and, if they are not good, and do not work as represented, they may be returned, and the money will be promptly refunded. Give them a trial—it will cost nothing—and, by having them you will save money.

BLYMIRE & HARTLEY.

Bedford, December 19, 1856.

D. K. WUNDERLICH. B. F. NEAD

Wunderlich & Nead,
Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

North Second Street, opposite the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Depot,

CHAMBERSBURG.

☞They are at all times prepared to carry all kinds of Produce to, and Merchandise, &c., from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the shortest notice.

*** They will also purchase Flour, Grain, &c., at market price.

COAL, LUMBER, SALT, FISH, GUANO, and PLASTER on hand and for sale low.

June 10, 1853.

BANKING HOUSES
OF
JOHN T. HOGG.

SOMERSET,	SOMERSET "	Pennsylvania.
MOUNTPLEASANT,	WESTMORE'D "	
CONNELLSVILLE,	FAYETTE CO.	
UNIONTOWN,	"	
BROWNSVILLE,	"	
NEW BRIGHTON,	BEAVER CO.	

Deposits received, Discounts made, Drafts bought, sold and collected. Bank notes and Specie bought and sold. Stocks, notes, and other securities, bought and sold on Commission. Correspondence and collections solicited.

Aug. 21, 1857.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed auditor to distribute the money in the hands of Job Mann, Esq., administrator of the estate of Jos. L. Morrison, dec'd—hereby gives notice that he will meet all parties interested at his office, in Bedford, on Thursday, the 21st January, 1858, at 10 o'clock, A. M. JOHN MOWER.

Jan. 15, 1858. Auditor.

JUST received at Shoemaker's Colonade Store, a large assortment of Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c. [dec.4,'57.]

☞Adams & Co. have established their Express on the H. & B. T. R. R. and appointed C. W. ASHCOM, Esq., agent at Hopewell.

Country Physicians can have their orders filled at City prices at Dr. Harry's.

Bedford, Dec. 5, 1856.

Bazin's & Lubin's Extract for the Handkerchief, Cologne Water, &c. for sale at Dr. Harry's Drug Store.

DENTIST.
C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filed, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

DR. F. C. REAMER

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.

Dr. B. F. Harry

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

June 24, 1853.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN,
G. H. SPANG.

June 2, 1854.

WM. P. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care *in the Counties of Bedford and Fulton.*

Bedford, Nov. 1, 1847.

John P. Reed,

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

Cessna & Shannon,

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. ☞Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

LAW NOTICE.

W. J. BAER, Attorney at Law:

WILL practice regularly in the Courts of Bedford County hereafter. He may, during Court Weeks, be consulted at his room at the Washington Hotel.

Nov. 23, 1855.

JOSEPH W. TATE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
REAL ESTATE BROKER,

HAS for Sale 10 Farms, and 12,000 acres of Coal- and unimproved land, in Bedford and Fulton counties. Also Lots in the town of Hamilton. Land sold in quantities to suit purchasers. Proposals for timber are invited from Lumbermen. Terms easy.

Aug. 7. 1857.—6m.

GETTYS' PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY!

Exchange Building, Bedford, Pa.,

Where Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes, &c., &c., of every description, are executed in the latest styles and improvements of the Art. A full assortment of plain and fancy cases, and gold and plated Lockets, at verylow prices. and

The public are respectfully invited to call examine his specimens.

T. R. GETTYS, Jr.

Drugs and Books.

DR. F. C. REAMER

Having purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, will constantly keep on hand at his establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c. which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash. Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

WALL AND BLIND PAPER.

Dr. B. F. HARRY is our agent for this necessary article. By calling at his store our patrons will see samples of our papers. We have made our Spring selection with much care, and think we cannot fail to please.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

March 6.

EVERHART, ASHCOM, & CO.
Forwarding and Commission Merchants,

HOPEWELL, PA.

The subscribers doing business under the Firm of EVERHART, ASHCOM, & Co., are now prepared to Store and Ship Flour, Grain, and all kinds of Merchandize upon reasonable terms.

They also keep on hand Plaster, Fish, Salt, Rock Powder, &c., to which they invite the attention of Merchants in the country and Farmers.

The highest cash prices paid for Flour and Grain that the Eastern Market will afford.

JOHN C. EVERHART, GEO. R. BARNDOLLAR,
C. W. ASHCOM, JOHN F. LOWRY.

Dec. 26, 1856—1y.

NEW FALL GOODS.

The subscribers have just received a large assortment of Fall and Winter goods, all of which will be offered at prices to suit the times. We respectfully invite Cash and prompt six month buyers, to call and examine our stock—assuring them, we shall offer inducements greater than heretofore.

Country Produce of all kinds received for Goods.

A. B. CRAMER & Co.

Oct. 16 1857.

Shryock & Smith,
Booksellers and Stationers, and dealers in Music and Musical Instruments, Chambersburg.

Our Stock consists of Books, Stationery, Music, Musical Instruments, Wall Paper, Blinds, French, German, and American Lithographs, and Steel Engravings, gilt Mouldings for Frames, etc. etc., wholesale and retail. Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for Bedford, and all orders given him will be promptly attended to.

March 6.

Bazin's fancy Toilet Soaps, Shaving Creams, &c. just received and for sale at Dr. Harry's Drug Store.

Notice

To the Citizens of Bedford County.

All Land Warrants to be executed by me, must be placed in my hands to be regularly filed in the office.

I will execute all warrants and orders of resurveys with promptness. Also, will attend to Job-work on call. I will be in Bedford the first week of every month, or oftener if required.—Address, Stonerstown, Bedford County.

SAML. KETTERMAN.

June 12, 1857.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE!

J. M. LINSEY'S GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY!

Which is a purely *vegetable Preparation*, for the purifying of blood, giving vigor to the Liver, stomach and bowels, and expelling from the system all morbid matter, and substituting in its stead a healthful activity through all the functions of life.

HOW IT WAS DISCOVERED!

In the fall of 1851 a daughter of Mr. Lindsey was suffering from a malignant attack of Cancrum Oris (Canker of the mouth.) She had previously been prostrated by the attacks of Dysentary, Inflamation of the lungs and Hectic Fever, successively, which resulted in the above named disease in its worst form. Her condition was most deplorable—her mouth and cheek were literally rotten—the attending physician pronounced the case a hopeless one. Everything indicated a speedy and horrible death—the death of rotting out of life! At this critical juncture Mr. Lindsey prepared a compound for the purpose of alleviating, possible, the pains of the little sufferer. She was made to use it freely, and in a short time to his most delightful astonishment, there was a very perceptible change for the better. The mouth began to put on a bright and healthy appearance—the foul breath became sweet—the appetite was restored, and the child seemed to partake of a new and fresh life.

Hope was inspired, and the use of the compound was faithfully continued, the result of which, with the blessing of God, was her complete restoration.—She is now perfectly healthy! From this circumstance, Mr. Lindsey was led to prepare with greater care and exactness, what had so astonishingly cured his child, and continued his experimental efforts until he succeeded in bringing to perfection his *Great Remedy for Blood Impurity*—since which time its effects have been almost miraculous. Hundreds upon hundreds, by it, have been snatched from an untimely grave and restored to the sweets of health and the endearment of friends, The young and old have tested it, saving powers and sing aloud its virtues. Say they—"after using Lindsey's Improved Blood Searcher, we felt as if a new life was stirring our veins, and under God we owe to it more than words can express."

But hear from their own lips and then judge of its valuable effects. The few testimonials that follow show that it is deservedly styled the *Greatest Discovery of this or any other age.*

J. M. LINDSEY.
Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Pa.

CERTIFICATES!

Pattonsville, Bedford co., Pa., Oct. 14, '57.

Mr. J. M. LINDSEY.

Dear Sir:—I was severely afflicted with rheumatism for a whole year—nine months of which time I was not able to leave my bed—when hearing of the wonderful effects of your Improved Blood Searcher, I determined to procure some it and give it a fair trial. After using three bottles I was able to walk around again as usual, and am now wholly cured. I can recommend it to all who are similarly afflicted, and believe it is all it claims to be.

Yours, truly, JOHN SHAFFER.

A DESPERATE CASE OF TETTER and BARBER'S ITCH, cured by the use of Lindsey's Blood Searcher. I, the undersigned, sometime in last March was severely afflicted with what was pronounced by my physicians to be a certain kind of Tetter and Barber's Itch. My condition was one of the greatest misery; my face was almost constantly running with the foul corruption that escaped from the tubercles, by which it was almost completely covered. After being under the care of my physicians for near two months, without the least benefit, I was induced to make a trial of Lindsey's Blood Searcher, and the result was that in using one bottle and a half I found a perfect cure, I may also say that I eagerly tried whatever was recommended as a cure.—Such was my wretchedness that I even resorted to the dangerous experiment of pouring pure Creosote on my face and neck, but all to no purpose—the Blood Searcher was the first and only thing that did me any good. As a blood purifier it is unequalled; & I have great reason to be grateful that I ever made a trial of its healing virtues, and I confidently recommend it to any who may suffer from Tetter, or any other disease arising from an impure state of the blood. JOHN DELEHUNT.

Hollidaysburg, Pa., July 29 1857.

AN INTERESTING CASE OF SCROFULA cured by one bottle of Lindsey's Blood Searcher.—This certifies that about one year ago our little son aged four years, was most sorely afflicted with what the physicians pronounced to be a scrofula, and was treated accordingly for nearly a year, but without the slightest benefit. His eyes were running a thin mattery humor almost constantly; which would encrust his eyes beyond the power of opening them until they were washed and cleaned by soap and water. About the same time an abscess formed just below the groin, which in due time broke and commenced a discharge, which was found impossible to dry up or heal—the bed would be very much stained and the clothing of the child perfectly sickening in a single nights time. After having the attentions of a physician for so long a time, and finding the child to be getting worse, we determined to try the effects of Mr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher. This was in last March—and before two weeks had passed away the change was manifest, and I am happy to say that in the use of a SINGLE BOTTLE our little boy has been perfectly restored to health. We cannot speak too highly of this invaluable medicine. It should be in every family—none should be without it. As a purifier of blood it is beyond all price!

DANIEL BOLLINGER.

Hollidaysburg, Pa., July 20, 1857.

Hollidaysburg, Pa. March 19th, 1857.

DR. J. M. LINDSEY,—Dear Sir: I have been using your Improved Blood Searcher since some time last summer, and I deem it to be a matter of duty to bear my testimony to its *invigorating blood restorative virtues.* I have been for a number of years severely troubled *erysipelas and general debility*; but since I put myself under the influence of your Improved Blood Searcher, I find a very decided improvement, Indeed, my acquaintances frequently remark, that I look so "fat and hearty;" and I know of no other cause than the use of your Improved Blood Searcher. Judging from my own experience, I believe that this is one of the most valuable medicines that woman can use, especially those who fare or have entered upon the decline of life (from 40 to 50 years of age). I feel that it would have been above ingratitude on my my part to have withheld this testimony, and in thus consenting to appear as a witness before the public. I have been actuated solely with reference to the voice of conscience and duty. You are at liberty to make whatever use you may deem proper of this statement. Yours, respectfully,

MARGARET W. O'DONNELL.

LIVER COMPLAINT CURED BY Lindsey's Improved Blood-Searcher.—*Blair County, ss.* Personally appeared before me, one of the Justices of the Peace, in and for Blair county, George Kopp, who, being duly sworn according to law, doth depose and say: Two years ago I was afflicted with pain between the shoulders, almost constant cough, loss of appetite, chills, nightsweats, and very subject to take colds; I, at length, became so weak that I could hardly walk; my physician done me no good. Sometime last fall, I commenced taking Lindsey's improved blood-searcher, and by the use of two bottles was perfectly cured. I feel, to recommend it to all who suffer from Liver diseases, general debility, loss of appetite, and other diseases arising from impurity of the blood. I would not like to do without it.—I consider it an excellent family medicine.

(Signed) GEORGE KOPP.

Sworn and subscribed this 15th day of March, A. D. 1857, before me, J. GORLEY, J. P.

NOTE.—Mr. Kopp is a resident of Frankstown, and is well known to the citizens of Blair and Bedford counties as a man of excellent character and influence.

A DESPERATE CASE OF AGUE AND DYSPEPSIA, entirely cured by the use of Lindsey's "Improved Blood-Searcher."

Blair County, ss.—Personally appeared before me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace, in and for said county, John Moran, who, being duly sworn according to law, doth depose and say, that in the spring of 1856, I was a victim to that worst of diseases—dyspepsia, and that in its worst form. My appstite was completely gone, and when, in order to preserve life, I would force myself to swallow a mouthful of food, the stomach would immediately loath it, and cast it forth with the spittle. I had also been suffering with the ague; each attack lasting about nine months out of the twelve, so that, with the ague and dyspepsia, I was reduced as I thought beyond recovery; I thought I must die, my physician could do me no good. Such was my condition, when Mr. Lindsey supplied me with a bottle of his improved blood-searcher, assuring me it would work a cure. I commenced its use but with little confidence, but, in one week's time—so great was its restorative powers—I found my appetite to return, my, stomach received a new tone, so that I could eat anything without the slightest inconvenience, and before its healing touch the ague fled as from a charm; nor have I been troubled with ague or dyspepsia since. I enjoy a better state of health than I had done for fifteen years before; I am strong and hearty, and I feel confident that, under the blessing of God, I owe all to the invaluable Improved Blood-Searcher. I believe it not to be only a sure remedy for ague, but an infallible *preventive*, and, as such, I would recommend it to all whose business, habits, or resdiences, expose them to this dreadful pest of humanity. Dyspepsia cannot stay where the Improved Blood-Searcher is properly used. I feel it my duty to point all who suffer, to this all-healing medicine. (signed.) JOHN MORAN,

Sworn and subscribed this 18th day of March, A. D. 1857, before me. JOHN COX, J. P.

FOR SALE by Dr. F. C. Reamer, Bedford; G B Emrick & Bro., St. Clairsville; B F Horn & Brother, Schellsburg; L N Fyan, West End; Beigle & Evans, Rainsburg; John Bouser, Bowser's Mill; Murray and Bro., Bloody Run; Jacob Beard, Barndollar's Mill; M. Koontz, Willow Grove; Piper and Scott, Pattonsville; John Dasher, Hopewell; Samuel Oster, Noble's Mills; G. D. Trout, Allum Bank; Simon Hershman, do. Jno. Wisegarver, Woodberry; David Beigle, Water-street; Geo. D. Kaufman, Flitchville. [no.20'57

New Goods,
GREAT EXCITEMENT
AT SHOEMAKERS COLONADE STORE.

THE undersigned having just returned from the eastern cities, are now opening a splendid assortment of Fall and Winter goods, consisting in part of Ladies Dress goods, Black and Fancy Silks, Merinoes, Delaines, Cashmeres, Alpaccas, Shawls, Calicoes, Woollen Hoods & Talmas for Ladies and children, Red and White Flannels, Hosery, &c. Gentlemen and Boys wear Cloths, Bl'k. and Fancy Casimeres, Jeans, Tweeds, Satinetts, Muslins, &c.,

BOOTS & SHOES,

Gents and Boys Boots and Shoes, Ladies and Misses Shoes and Gaiters of all sizes and descriptions. A general assortment of Gents & Boys Hats and Caps.

Flour Oil Cloths, Syrup Molasses, White & Brown Sugar, Green and Black Tea, Groceries of all kinds, Buckets, Tubs, Baskets, Queensware, Hardware, and all articles usually kept in country Stores.—Thankful for past favors they hope that by fair dealings, and a desire to please, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.

Oct. 16, 1857.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing and trading under the firm of Barndollar, Lowry & Co., and Everhart, Ashcom & Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The books &c., are in the hands of Barndoller & Everhart, who are authorized to settle all accounts of the old firm.

G. R. BARNDOLLAR,
J. F. LOWRY.
C. W. ASHCOM.

Hopewell, Sep. 1. '57. J. C. EVERHART.

THE subscribers take this method of informing the public that they will continue the business of merchandising at the old stand, and hope by strict attention to business to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

We have remodeled the Hopewell Mill, and are now ready to grind all kinds of grain. We will at all times purchase all kinds of grain for which the highest price will be paid.

BARNDOLLAR & EVERHART.

Hopewell, Oct. 30, 1857.

W. HOERKENS,
UPHOLSTERER,

Would announce to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he is prepared to do all work in his line, in the best style, and on reasonable terms. MATRASSES, with or without Springs, made in a superior manner, equal to the best made in the city, and to this branch of his business he would invite especial attention. He may be found at the shop of Mr. John Border, near the residence of Maj. Washabaugh.

Bedford, Nov. 14, 1856.

Gift and Retail Book Store!

NOW OPENED TWO DOORS WEST OF THE WASHINGTON HOTEL BEDFORD, PA.

NEW AND VALUABLE BOOKS TO BE DISPOSED OF IMMEDIATELY!

Our plan is to Insure a Rapid Sale.

ALL Books will be sold as low as the usual retail prices—many of them for less. A SUPERB GIFT will be delivered with each book, without additional expense to the buyer. Our list of books comprises the works of the best American and European authors, bound in various styles, in Morocco, best Turkish, Antique, Gilt-edged, Muslin, Paper, &c. &c. We keep on hand, also, STATIONARY, including Gold Pens and Pencils, Silver ditto, letter paper, fools-cap and writing paper of all kinds, envelopes, inks of the best quality, &c.

CIGARS of the choicest brands will also be found at our store, which will be sold cheaper than the cheapest.

McCAUSLIN & SHOEMAKER.

Bedford, Sep. 4, 57.

NEBRASKA TAKEN!
50,000 RUSSIANS SLAUGHTERED!!
TIN AND COPPERSMITH BUSINESS!!!

THE subscriber having commenced the above business in Pattonsville, Bedford county, would respectively inform the public, that he is prepared to furnish

TIN COPPER AND SHEET IRON WARE,

off the most accommodating terms—ALSO, Stove Pipe at 12½ cents per pound: and spouting at 11 cents CASH per foot, this being cheaper than can be had at any other establishment in the place or neighborhood.

Having a thorough knowledge of the business, and determined to spare no pains to please all who may give him a call, he hopes to receive a liberal share of a generous public.

Aug. 14, '57. CHARLES T. BLAKE.

☞NO HUMBUG.—H. H. HUTZ'S Celebrated Tetter Wash is the only safe and sure remedy ever discovered for curing the Tetter, Ringworm, and all eruptions of the skin. It is so infallible a remedy, that a perfect cure in all cases of Tetter is guaranteed, if attentively applied. In ordinary cases one bottle will be sufficient to perfect a cure. In bad cases, with a Tetter of long standing, more will be required. Price 25 cents per bottle. For Sale at Dr. Reamer's Drug Store, Bedford, Pa.

May 22, 1857—1y.

IRON.—Blacksmith's and others are informed we have just received a large supply of Refined Iron—warranted best quality.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Rousell's unrivalled Shaving Cream at Harry's.

TO BE HAD AT DR. HARRY'S.

Essence of Jamaica Ginger, which should have a place in every family, for sale at Dr. Harry's.

A PRIME lot of Groceries, just received at Shoemaker's Colonade Store. [dec.4,'57.]

Bedford Hotel,
And General Stage Office.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, at present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

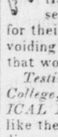
☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

☞*All the STAGES stop at this Hotel.*

JOHN HAFER.

March 16, 1855.

"MAN, KNOW THYSELF."
An Invaluable Book for 25 Cents, 'Every Family should have a Copy.'



DR. HUNTER'S MEDICAL MANUAL AND HANDBOOK FOR THE AFFLICTED,—containing an outline of the origin, progress, treatment and cure of every form of disease contracted by promiscuous sexual intercourse, by self-abuse, or by sexual excess, with advice for their prevention, written in a familiar style, avoiding all medical technicalities, and every thing that would offend the ear of decency.

Testimony of the Professor of Obstetrics in Penn. College, Philadelpia.—'*DR. HUNTER'S MEDICAL MANUAL.*'—The author of this work, unlike the majority of those who advertise to cure the diseases of which it treats, is a graduate of one of the best Colleges in the United States. It affords me pleasure to recommend him to the unfortunate, or to the victim of mal-practice, as a successful and experienced practitioner, in whose honor and integrity they may place the greatest confidence.

JOSEPH LONGSHORE, M. D.

From A. Woodward, M. D., of Penn University, Philad.—It gives me pleasure to add my testimony to the professional ability of the Author of the "*Medical Manual.*"—Numerous cases of Diseases of the Genital Organs, some of them of long standing, have come under my notice, in which his skill has been manifest in restoring to perfect health, in some instances where the patient has been considered beyond medical aid. In the treatment of seminal weakness, or disarrangement of the functions produced by *Self-abuse*, or *Excess* of venery, I do not know his superior in the profession. I have been acquainted with the author some thirty years, and deem it no more than justice to him as well as a kindness to the unfortunate victim of early indiscretion, to recommend him as one, in whose professional skill and integrity they may safely confide themselves.

ALFRED WOODWARD, M. D.

One copy, securely enveloped, will be forwarded free of postage to any part of the United States, for 25 cents, or 6 copies for $1. ☞Address COSDEN & CO., Publishers, Box 197, Philadelphia.

☞Booksellers, Canvassers and Box Agents *supplied on the most liberal terms.* [nov.4,'57-1y.]

BRILLIANT PROSPECTUS!
FOURTH YEAR OF THE
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THE FAMOUS

DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS!

Purchased at a cost of $180,000!

AND POWER'S WORLD RENOWNED STATUE OF THE

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Re-purchased for *six thousand dollars*, with several hundred other works of Art, in Paintings, Sculpture and Bronzes, compuze the Premiums to be awarded to the subscribers of the *Cosmopolitan Art Association*, who subscribe before the 28th of January, 1858, at which time the awards will take place.

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Every subscriber of *three dollars* is entitled to a copy of the large and splendid Steel Engraving, entitled "MANIFEST DESTINY," also to a copy of the *Cosmopolitan Art Journal* one year, also a Certificate in the award of Premiums, also a free admission to the Dusseldorf and Cosmopolitan Galleries. Thus it i seen that for every *three dollars*, the subscriber not only receives a SPLENDID THREE DOLLAR ENGRAVING! but, also, the beautiful *TWO DOLLAR ART JOURNAL, ONE YEAR.* Each subscriber is also presented with a Certificate in the Awards of Premiums, by which a valuable work of Art, in Painting or Sculpture, may be received in addition, thus giving to every subscriber an equivalent to the value of *five dollars*, and a certificate *gratis.*

Any one of the leading $3 Magazines is furnished, instead of Engraving and Art Journal, if desired.

No person is restricted to a single share. Those taking five memberships, remitting $15, are entitled to an extra Engraving, and six tickets.

Full particulars of the Association are given in the Art Journal, which contains over sixty splendid Engravings, price *fifty cents* per number. Specimen copies will be sent to all persons who desire to subscribe, on receipt of five postage stamps, (15 cents.)

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One of the Partners has located in Leavenworth City and will transact all business connected with the Banking and Real Estate Business. For a few months yet, correspondents will address us at Des Moines.

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Washington City, D. C.—Hon. R. J. Atkinson, 3d Auditor, Treasury Department; Chubb & Bros. Bankers.

Carlisle, Pa.—Edward Shower, Hon. J. H. Graham.

Huntingdon, Pa.—Wm. B. Leas, David Blair, Esqrs.

Bedford.—Hon. Job Mann, Gen. Bowman.

Schellsburg.—Duncan McVicker, Esq.

March 20, 1857—1y.

TO BUILDERS.

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

As the season for chapped hands and faces it is coming on, we advise our friends to go to Dr. Harry's cheap Drug Store and purchase a box of Bazin's Amandine, for the prevention and cure of chapped hands. Only 37½ cents per box.

For pimples and wrinkles and freckles and tan,
Nothing has e'er been discovered by man,
Like that wonderful product of tropical bowers,
The popular "Balm of a Thousand Flowers."
to be had at Dr. Harry's Drug & Book Store.
March 6, 1857.

20 Sacks of G. A. Salt, for sale at SHOEMAKERS Colonade Store.